



## WILDBERG CONSOLS, WESTPHALIA, PRUSSIA.

**WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**  
To be conducted (until a Royal Charter for a Société Anonyme be obtained) under the Prussian Mining Law.

In either case the shareholders are free from all responsibility.

Capital 1,000,000 thalers (or £150,000), in 75,000 shares of 13 thal., 10 sgr. (or £2) each.

## COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

ROBERT CARTER, Esq., 11, Lendenhall-st., Chairman of the Commercial Dock Co. CHARLES BECK, Esq., 2, St. Peter's-Valley, Cornhill, late Chairman of the Burra Burra Mining Association.

JOHN CARNAC MORRIS, Esq., F.B.S., 10, Mansfield-street, Portland-place, late H. E. I. Company's Civil Service.

FREDERICK TWYNM, Esq., Bishopsgate, Hampshire. LIEUT-COL. JOHN JAMES UNDERWOOD, R.M.E., late Madras Engineers.

ENGINEER.—Arthur Dean, Esq.

BANKERS.—In Cologne: Messrs. Stein and Co.—In London: Messrs. Sapte, Muspratt, Barnbury, Nix, and Co., 77, Lombard-street.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, 29, Essex-street, Strand.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Henry Tudor and Son, 29, Threadneedle-street.

SECRETARY (ad interim)—W. Cooper, Esq.

Siège of the Company,—COLOGNE.

LONDON AGENCY.—1, CHARLOTTE ROW, MANSION HOUSE.

This company is established for the purpose of working the valuable silver-lead and copper mines situated at Wildberg, distant about nine German miles from Cologne.

The careful investigation which has been made by eminent engineers, and the caution and care which have been exercised preparatory to bringing the matter before the public, are in some measure disclosed by the accompanying reports; these, combined with the large amount of ore in sight and the extraordinary developments which have been made during the last few months, justify the conclusion that in the course of a few years the Wildberg Mines will yield an amount of wealth almost unprecedented in mining undertakings.

Recently 30 miners only have been employed; the clear profit arising from their operations is at the rate of nearly £12,000 per annum; a trifling addition made to this force will afford an immediate dividend of upwards of 10 per cent. upon the capital of the company; and, on reference to the reports annexed, it will be seen that by simply adding to the labour, and by a small outlay for machinery, additional furnaces, &c., the dividends may be raised to 20 per cent. in the second, and upwards of 30 per cent. in the third year, with every prospect, so far as the most accurate examination and the most careful engineering inspection can establish, of this large annual profit being permanent.

The mines are held in perpetuity under a Royal Charter from the Crown of Prussia, dated the 17th November, 1847, at a royalty of 5 per cent., but which, as levied, does not practically amount to more than 3 per cent.

The concession comprises a run in the direction of the lodes of about 700 fms., and in breadth about 220 fms.; there are also about 100 acres of freehold arable and grass land included in the purchase, and additional grants of adjoining lands have been applied for.

A contract has been entered into for the purchase, by the company, of the entire property, for the sum of £125,000, including all preliminary expenses, and a premium to the parties who incurred the risk and responsibility of the original purchase; to this sum £25,000 have been added for working capital: it is believed, however, that £15,000 will be amply sufficient for that purpose, and the remaining £10,000 will be reserved, and only raised if a larger expenditure in machinery, &c., than is now contemplated should hereafter be found expedient with a view to increased profits from the mines; and in that case the shares will either be issued to the existing shareholders, or sold for the benefit of the company; the purchase includes also the whole of the ores raised since the 15th June, 1853.

The vendors have agreed to receive the purchase money as follows, viz.:—£55,000 in cash, and 70,000 in paid-up shares, £50 of which shares will not be transferable until after the expiration of six months from the day of allotment.

These mines have been heretofore worked only by adit levels to the depth of 30 or 40 fms. beneath the surface, and the ground under the adits is altogether unworked, except in a few instances where shallow sinks have been made to prove the richer courses of ore.

There are eight principal lodes, which lie close together, containing silver-lead ores of a rich per centage, which yield, according to the Government official return, as an average produce, about 80 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead, and some very rich deposits of copper ore, yielding from 30 to 40 per cent. of fine copper; the whole of the copper ore is estimated to average 20 per cent. The lodes are of unusual size and richness, varying from 5 to 60 ft. in width, and containing large courses of ore, yielding from 5 to 15 tons of silver-lead ore to the fm., or in value from £100 to £300 per fm. The details, however, will be better understood by reference to the accompanying reports.

These extraordinary mines have been worked from a remote period in a very irregular manner, but have produced an abundance of wealth. They have, however, been wrought by the old proprietors principally for the silver contained in the lead ores, which is proved by the official records and the silver coinage of Prussia.

When these mines were first presented as a matter for investment, in the spring of the present year 1853, certain representations were made by the German proprietors, upon the authority of Mr. Röhr, a gentleman of high character and standing in Germany, and who for many years had acted as resident manager at the mines.

With a view of testing the accuracy of these representations, Messrs. John Taylor and Sons were requested to send over an efficient engineer and mining captain; these gentlemen selected Mr. John Arthur Phillips, the well-known mining engineer and metallurgist, and Capt. Francis Kent, of Wheatfield, and the accompanying report from these gentlemen, dated the 9th May, 1853, addressed to Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, furnishes abundant evidence of these mines.

This report disclosed the fact that in every point examined by these gentlemen, the mine yielded abundant evidence to justify expectations of a very profitable return.

Their report also stated that one of the principal lodes remained intact below the level of the present shallow adit, but that in some few localities rich branches of ore had been followed down for a short distance.

Messrs. Phillips and Kent's report upon the principal copper lode, shows that it contains yellow copper ore of very high produce, and that in addition to the ore disseminated through the lode there was, in almost every instance, a leader of nearly solid copper pyrites following the hanging wall, varying in thickness from 2 in. to 1½ ft.; that the lode appeared to increase considerably as it went in depth, and was at the lowest point laid open, worth at least £100 per fm.; that this lode also contained rich bunches of argenticous galena, and that in the search for this mineral the copper ore would seem to have been disregarded by the old miners, since they observed that wherever the copper ore had been found it had remained neglected, and that, in many cases, the timbers supporting the ground had actually been put on solid branches of copper ore. Their report further determines the existence of other extremely large and valuable lodes, containing considerable quantities of ore of the richest description.

One of the most important points, however, was the evidence which was presented that by some little expenditure upon the mines, and working them with additional power, and in a more scientific manner, the natural riches contained therein would become developed in an extraordinary and almost unprecedented manner.

Subsequently to this report, some personal interviews took place with Mr. Phillips, with a view of learning his opinion as to the probable quantity of lead and copper ores which, under a better system of management, and an increase in the number of miners, might be raised, and the estimated annual profit. The opinion of Mr. Phillips on these points, and as to the capabilities and extent of the mines was so extremely favourable, that the parties interested requested Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (who had not seen the mines, but who had selected and sent over Mr. Phillips and Captain Kent), to go into the question, and furnish their written opinion upon the report and upon the sanguine opinions of Mr. Phillips and Capt. Kent.

The observations of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons are contained in their letter addressed to Messrs. Vallance, dated June 1, 1853.

Messrs. John Taylor and Sons truly state that the report of Mr. Arthur Phillips and Capt. Kent describes a very extraordinary mine, and they add that their opinion of the mine is a very favourable one, and that capital judiciously expended will meet with a very large return.

Notwithstanding these encouraging reports, one of the gentlemen now connected with the undertaking sent over, on his own account, Mr. Arthur Dean, the mining engineer, who furnished a report, dated the 8th of June, 1853, fully corroborating the information which had been obtained of the extraordinary character of the mines, and the great results which might be fairly calculated upon, and comprising a full and detailed report from actual examination of all the accessible workings.

Mr. Dean's attention was directed to the suggestions contained in Messrs. John Taylor and Sons' letter as to the facilities for working, and particularly as to obtaining skilled mining labour, cheapness of fuel, transport, &c., and it is gratifying to refer to Mr. Dean's report on these points, in which he states—"The Wildberg Mine is worked at a cheaper rate than any other mine with which I am acquainted, for the average of all cost for working, smelting, and management does not exceed 25 per cent. upon the returns."

Referring to the rich shoot of copper ore described by Messrs. Phillips and Kent, Mr. Dean states—"The deepest point at which I could see this shoot of ore was in the bottom of a sink 25 fms. beneath the surface, where it is worth £10 per fm.; from this sink two men have lately broken out 23 tons of very rich copper ore, worth nearly £400, in 43 hours' working."

Guided by these opinions, steps were taken with a view of carrying out the recommendations contained in the reports of the engineers, and already, in the course of five weeks, upwards of £10,000 worth of additional ore has been discovered, at a cost of less than £100; and Mr. Dean states his opinion that the most important points have not yet been reached, and that in the course of a short time he hopes to be able to report discoveries which will raise the value of the ore actually in sight to that which will prove to be one of the richest mines in the world, and I have no doubt that £20,000 profit may be made in the first year, from £25,000 to £30,000 in the second year, and £50,000 in the third year of the new company's operations, and this amount may be looked to as the ruling rate of profit for many succeeding years."

Under these circumstances, and after repeated and careful examination made at various periods by eminent and trustworthy mining authorities, and from the actual proof of the wonderful richness of the lodes, and their favourable character for working, and above all from the abundance of ore which has lately been laid open, and the almost daily increasing richness of the discoveries, the promoters do not hesitate in presenting these mines to the public as taking rank amongst the richest in the world.

Until the company be converted into a Société Anonyme, the mines will be worked under the mining law of Prussia. Certificates of shares will be issued, subject to the provisions of this law, and subject also to such rules and regulations and conditions as may be made by the committee of management for the time being.

The principal features of the undertaking may, therefore, be said to comprise:

1. Its non-speculative character, being at the present time a dividend-paying mine, and the estimated value of the ore in sight being more than equal to the whole of the purchase money.

2. An actual profit obtained from the present staff of miners, equal to a dividend of nearly 10 per cent., but which may be considerably increased during the first year.

3. The estimates based upon the calculation of ore actually in sight, and the opinion of eminent engineers that the veins are almost inexhaustible.

4. The facility and economy with which the mines are worked, the total expense not exceeding 25 per cent.

5. The almost unparalleled richness of the lodes, many of them containing fablers in the lead lodes, yielding a proportion of 200 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead.

6. The close contiguity of the veins, which run parallel for a distance of 700 fms.

mineralised throughout, and contained in a species of soft grauwacke, alternating with blue schist or killas of the most favourable character.

7. The fact that at every point at which the lead and copper lodes have been examined and worked in depth they have proved richer and richer.

8. The little amount of capital and machinery necessary to work these mines.

9. Water-power and labour abundant, fuel cheap, and great facility of transport.

The report of Mr. John Arthur Phillips and Capt. Kent, and the remarks and opinion of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, and the reports of Mr. Dean are appended.

Applications for shares to be made to the committee, solicitors, and brokers, on or before Thursday, the 2d of November.

## FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Co.

GENTLEMEN.—I request you to allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the sum of 10s. on each share at the time to be specified in the letter of allotment, and the further sum of £1 10s. per share on or before the 5th day of December next.

Dated this day of , 1853. Name in full \_\_\_\_\_ Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

## Reference \_\_\_\_\_

Report of Mr. JOHN ARTHUR PHILLIPS and Capt. KENT.

Wildberg Copper, Lead, and Silver Mine

Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, May 9, 1853.

GENTLEMEN.—This mine is situated at a distance of about 10 miles from the town of Olpe, in Westphalia, and three miles from the main road leading from that town to Coblenz. The length of the concession in the direction of the run of the lodes is 700 fms., and its breadth about 220 fms.

This seat is said to contain eight principal lodes, in addition to several smaller ones of less importance. These lodes are nearly parallel to each other, and are for the most part included in a band of ground about 50 fathoms in breadth. The general run of the veins is north-west and south-east; their dip is, without exception, towards the southwest. The inclination varies in the different lodes, but the mean underlie may be taken at 45°. From the appearance of the burrows lying on the surface, as well as from various ancient documents still preserved, it appears that all these lodes have been extensively worked above the level of the old deep adit, which was brought in at a depth of about 30 fathoms below the surface of the hill, in which most of the principal workings are situated. In the year 1829 another adit level was begun, with the view of uncovering the mine to a further depth of about 23 fathoms; this has been brought up the valley in a north-westerly direction for a distance of nearly 600 fathoms, and has already intersected two very important lodes, but has still to be continued about 100 fathoms before reaching the point where the most extensive operations were formerly carried on.

At the time of our visit to this mine (April, 1853) we found that the ground about the shallow adit had been very much turned up, and from the quantity of ground expended, large quantities of ore must evidently have been removed. From this circumstance, and the consequent running together of the old levels, it was found impossible to enter and the consequent running together of the old workings, and we were, therefore, obliged to confine our attention almost exclusively to those parts of the mine which are now in active course of operation.

On descending into the eastern part of the mine, we found that, from the failure of the timbering in the old workings, and the running together of the ground, two of the lodes only are at present visible. Out of these lodes (namely, the Dornergang and the Kupfergang) large quantities of copper and argentiferous lead ores are being at present raised from various stopes above the back of the shallow adit.

These lodes, as before stated, have a dip towards the south-west, and have each of them a mean thickness of from 10 to 12 ft. From the peculiar and irregular system of working employed, it was found impossible to follow any great extent of these lodes in one continuous run; we, however, examined the Dornergang at numerous points, extending over a length of about 30 fathoms, and depth of about 23 fathoms, and in all these places found it sufficiently rich to amply repay the expenses of working. The average produce of the lodes will probably amount to about 21 tons of lead ore to the fm. The lead obtained yields, according to the Government official return, as a mean produce,

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These

## Original Correspondence.

## LAND TAX ON COLLIERIES.

SIR.—There is a colliery, or coal-pit, in the township of Falkin, which has never to the present time paid *land tax*. The collectors for the said township have now rated it, but which we refuse to pay, on the ground, as we think, of its illegality. Will you be kind enough to say in your next Journal, whether a coal mine, under these circumstances, is liable to be assessed to the land tax duty?—*Kirkhouse, Oct. 18.*

H. P.

[The enquiry of our correspondent being one of some importance, we handed his letter to Thomas Tapping, Esq., the author of several legal works on mineral matters, who has obligingly favoured us with the following remarks on the subject.]

The land tax was formerly a tax imposed in Great Britain on lands and tenements, and on personal property, by Acts passed *annually* for that purpose, succeeding to the place of the ancient fifteenths and subsidies, mentioned in *Magna Charta*—such Acts being framed in many respects after the manner of the ancient Subsidy Acts. By statute 38th Geo. III., c. 5, s. 1, which was the last of the annual Acts for this purpose, the sum fixed to be paid on lands and tenements in Great Britain was 2,037,627. 9s. 0d.—being at the rate of 4s. in the £. By section 4, after reciting that to the full and entire sum by this Act charged upon the several counties of England, Wales, and Berwick, may be fully and completely raised and paid to His Majesty's use, enacts, that all and every manor, messuages, lands and tenements, and also all quarries, mines of coal, tin and lead, copper, manganous, iron, and other mines, iron-mills, furnaces and other iron-works, salt springs and salt-works, all alum mines and works, all parks, chases, warrens, woods, underwoods, coppices, and all fisheries, tithes, tolls, annuities, and all other yearly profits, and all hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever they be, situate, lying, and being, happening or arising, within the several and respective counties, &c., and all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate, guilds, mysteries, fraternities, and brotherhoods, whether corporate or not corporate, having or holding any such manors, &c., shall be charged with as much equality and indifference as possible by a 1*l*. rate. This statute was during the same session of Parliament made *perpetual* by statute 38th Geo. III., c. 60. It is, therefore, clear from the above that a colliery or coal-pit is within the Act; but it may be that H. P.'s "colliery, or coal-pit, was not in existence in the year 1797, and so not then assessable; also the fact that the land tax has never been assessed on the mine before, may to some extent go to show that the land tax was redeemed soon after the passing of the 38th Geo. III., c. 60, which gives that power. However, that may be, the assessments from 1797 should be searched by H. P., in order that, if the commissioners should summon H. P. for non-payment, he may be able to present his case to them in the best manner. It may be remarked that by an Act of the last session, 16th and 17th Vic., c. 74, the consideration for the redemption of land tax is lower by 1*l*. 10*s*. per cent. than that fixed by the 42d Geo. III., c. 116, secs. 22 and 23; so that it would seem that the Land Tax Commissioners, by an unusual and increased assessment, are anxious to recompense to the Exchequer what it will otherwise lose by reduction of the consideration for redemption.

*Eccles, Oct. 25.*

## WHAT IS NOT THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

SIR.—A correspondent lately gave some instances of what was *not* the Cost-book Principle; I think I can supply another.

When a purser has duly entered, and certified the entry, of a name in the Cost-book as a shareholder, it is *not* the Cost-book System to secretly erase that name without giving the holder of the shares any intimation of the act, of the time of its performance, of the intention of performing it, or of the grounds upon which it is done, leaving the fact to be discovered by a *purchaser* of the shares, who, on sending the usual transfer for registry, has the document returned, with this note, *not* in the handwriting of the purser, and *without any signature*, "There are no shares standing in the name of the vendor;" thus represented as obtaining money under false pretences, by selling what he does not possess.

I have often to advise on peculiarities in the management of the "cost-book," and always endeavoured to interpret, with the utmost liberality towards a system which, however its name is taken in vain, has such numerous advantages over the "joint-stock;" but I never could stretch that liberality so far as to advise having a cost-book so large that the names of shareholders, and the purser also, could get lost in it. However extravagant its dimensions, my advice is always, in cases of accident, "Search again," such losses being an awkward occurrence. DAVID MUSHER.

*Otterburn, Oct. 25.*

## PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

SIR.—Mr. Hopper, of Leeds, seems to be a novice in mining. The object of a cutting in the dip, or adit, is to drain off the water from a tract of mineral lying in the rise. It is usual for those who are at the expense of such a cutting to be in possession of such a tract of mineral, and not to make the cutting for nothing, nor for the benefit of other people. Prudent miners do not undertake foolish labours. When Mr. Hopper shall hear that the Port Philip Company is in possession of a tract of gold deposit, granted by the Colonial Government, upon sufficiently liberal terms, it will then be time to enquire, after the superintendent has commenced operations, what success attends them, whether by an adit drainage, if the position of the ground renders that mode proper, or whether by means likely to be more generally suitable to the nature, and especially to the present condition, of these deposits. In the mean time, Mr. Hopper must rest content with the capacity of the gold purchase and smelting establishment to realise large and steadily increasing profits. He may be assured that the superintendent will not fritter away any of the capital of this company in haphazard or unproductive works. DAVID MUSHER.

*Otterburn, Oct. 25.*

## ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF RICH ORE AT ST. TEATH.

SIR.—Your correspondent, Capt. Sowden, quarrels with me, I think, very unnecessarily. I had been informed by a director of a mine in which I am a shareholder that a discovery of rich ore had been made in the neighbourhood of St. Teath, in which locality our mine is situated; and as, generally speaking, a contiguous mineralised country enhances the value of an adjoining sett, I was anxious to ascertain by favour, through the medium of your columns, whether the report was true. As your Journal being the organ of the mining interest, and read by those who are capable of giving me the desired information, I addressed my first letter with that view, and was not deceived in my conjecture, as it elicited replies from Capt. Verran, "Veritas," and "R. J.," all confirmatory of the fact; but it was "Veritas," and not myself, who first alluded to Capt. Sowden as the fortunate finder; and in my second communication I anticipated his denial, from the repudiation of Mr. Hunter, the respected secretary of the Treburchet Consols Mine.

With respect to Capt. Sowden's observation, that he is capable of managing a much larger concern without my assistance, I willingly defer to him *"palmam qui meruit ferat,"* in the sense in which I suppose he means, my knowledge of practical mining, which I do not hesitate to confess I am profoundly ignorant of, although I have no objection to profit legitimately by those who possess this knowledge. I may, however, be allowed to say with Sir Andrew Aguecheek, "Plague on't, an I had known he was valiant and so cunning in fence, I'd been hanged ere I had challenged him."

In conclusion, I beg to refer Capt. Sowden to the following distich, a little paraphrased, which, though it may not destroy the sense, in some measure damages the metre of the quotation:—

"Tis pleasant, sure, to see one's name in print,

A letter's a letter, although there's nothing in't."

*London, Oct. 25.*

BENEVOLES.

## THE MINING DISTRICT OF ST. TEATH.

SIR.—I observe that much has been said in your valuable Journal about the mineral wealth of St. Teath and its neighbourhood. Being a resident in the district for some time, and having minutely (perhaps unobserved) watched the movements of the promoters of the various mines hitherto introduced into the mining world, I trust I may be allowed to give a true statement of the position and prospects of the whole. I take for my starting post the mother of the whole—the Old Treburchet—and go the round in order. North adjoining is Treburchet United; north-east of Treburchet United is Wheal Eekley; north-west, and about three miles from the old mine, is Wheal Samson; east of Wheal Samson, and about three miles and a half from the old mine, is Tregardock; east, again, and about seven miles from the old mine, is the King Arthur Consols; south of the latter mine, about four miles and a half, is the Great Duchy Treburchet; west, to within about a mile and a half, is the Great Treburchet; south and west of this mine is Treburchet Consols, about one mile from the old mine; between this and the old mine is Wheal Badwen; going west, and adjoining the old mine, is Pengenna; north-west, and about two miles, is Trewance; about a mile to the north is Wheal Prockter; and to the west, about five miles, is the incalculable wealth of Endellion.

Now, Sir, having given you the situation, I will endeavour to give you the prospects. The Old Treburchet, and the mother of the whole, needs no comment.

Treburchet United has a continuation of the Old Treburchet lode through the length of the sett, with several other lodes bearing in the same direction, and deposited in a similar stratum of ground.

Every symptom of the mine bears a striking resemblance to the

King Arthur Consols; south of the latter sett, she has also a lode which yielded a deal of lead in the old stock, and foremost of all her relations as to progress, consequently we may look forward to her becoming shortly the heiress of the departed mother. Wheal Eekley has some fine looking lodes. Wheal Samson has large lodes in the sett, which they are working from the face of the cliff, where now and then stones of lead are found. Tregardock has also some large lodes, and one of them has produced a return of lead below the adit; her prospects are encouraging. King Arthur has also two or three lodes bearing lead and copper on and near the beach, but has not sold, nor even raised any: operations confined below the sea level would prove the quality of the lodes, but without it no good will accrue. The Great Duchy Treburchet has a well-defined lode, and occasionally find good specimens of lead, but nothing can be done to prove it without steam-power. The Great Treburchet has also a large lode or two, and, like the others, find a few stones of lead in the gossen; the sett is extensive, but steam will shortly be required. Treburchet Consols has been shooting here and there for the lodes; I believe they have found one or two, but neither of them are worth as many shillings per fathom in sight as represented to be worth pounds: however, I know there must be several large lodes running through the sett, but steam must be applied to find the value of them. Wheal Badwen has several good looking lodes in the shaft they are sinking, where they may find the Grinder lode, which yields a deal of lead in the old mine. Pengenna is on the Old Treburchet lode, and has the same side lodes, now idle. Wheal Trewance has turned out a good deal of lead, but is now suffering from a Chancery suit, and nothing can be got at without steam-power. The discovery at Endellion is the finding of a large lode, producing good rocks of lead near the surface, and an extraordinary deposit of antimony, but not enough to place it above a speculation; however, such a discovery is not often met with, and is worthy of attention.

Now, I ask, how many of these mines can claim the title they bear—viz., Treburchet—by having a proximity to it? But few; although those which are the furthest off make the most fans and boast of their vast riches. I would advise those shareholders who have the offer of paying their agents' salaries in shares to take them at their word. The saving of agents' and officers' salaries is sometimes great, and in some cases will continue the workings of a small mine, when the payment of them in cash would stop them altogether; and if there are those who have declared publicly that their lode is worth 15*s* per fum., I would advise them to stop and consider, and not run into an accountable misery, like the "unthinking horse into the stable," but report the truth; then if any man buys or sells shares there can be no blame attached to the reporters.

My decided opinion of the mineral resources of this district is that it will be long become equal in popularity with the highest standing districts in Cornwall, but it must be legitimately carried into effect. The number of incredible reports gone abroad will shortly, from the inability of the promoters to bring into the market what they have positively promised to do in the time specified in their prospectuses, sour the minds of the most worthy of their supporters, and down will go the mines, without the least trial being made to prove their value; while, if the truth is really told,

no doubt the prospects of the mines would gradually bring them into note, and be properly developed.

It is far from my intention to stop the progress of any mine in this neighbourhood; I only desire they may be carried out in a legitimate manner, for I believe almost every one of them are deserving of a fair trial; but not one can be proved without an engine, and I would advise all those who know where the lodes are situated in their sets to look out for a proper place for an engine-shaft, and spend their capital below the adits, for I assure them I do not believe there will be a return of one penny steam-power will be required for this, that, and the other mine: they are mistaken.

In conclusion, I have no doubt I shall, by the publication of this letter, bring upon myself a little trouble, as it is more than probable there may be enquiries made from several quarters. However, I am prepared to meet any attacks, and answer any questions, as I consider the many absurd reports gone abroad will do injury to those who are moving on with their eyes open and consciences void of offence, and wish mining to be legitimately conducted.—*Treburget United, Oct. 25.*

T. JULIAN.

## WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON) MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—The very extensive interests, represented by the numerous mining adventures which appear in your Share List, require public and powerful advocacy and support; but it is most unsatisfactory to know that, from various circumstances, in spite of the assiduity displayed in the course of inquiry to unveil the truth, and place the public on their guard, duty to discriminate between legitimate undertakings and those of a contrary character, there is a want of that confidence in mining enterprise which the majority of the adventurers and the committees and other officials connected with them deserve. This, I think, will appear evident from the activity of the Share Market and the decreased number of transactions in mining shares, compared with the large amount of capital invested in them; and, with your permission, I will in a series of papers endeavour, to the best of my humble ability, to make any remarks on the subject matter, I shall be ready to respond to them. In conclusion, I can only say, "*Dixit et liberavi conscientiam meam.*" FAIR PLAY.

*Cornhill, Oct. 26.*

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

## WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON, DEVON).

SIR.—In your Journal of last week of the report of the meeting of this company, held on Wednesday, the 19th inst., the chairman (Mr. Osmond Lewis) is there stated to have said—"He for one would not go on unless he found they could proceed without being subjected to any annoyance by the parties who were the originators of the company, and who, after getting 2,000 free shares for the sett, were now throwing every impediment in the way of those who had honestly paid on their shares." As far as he (the chairman) was concerned, he would do anything to bring those parties before a competent legal tribunal."

As Mr. Lewis has thought proper to accuse the originators unjustifiably of "an annoyance," and of impeding the progress of the undertaking, I most emphatically deny the ascription, and pronounced it to be a *bare falsehood*, as he well knows none of the originators have in any way interfered or taken part in the proceedings of the mine since Mr. Lewis had the management. I have written him, demanding an explanation (copy of which I beg to annex), to which he has not had the common courtesy to reply. As to his statement, that "he would do anything to bring those parties before a competent legal tribunal" I believe; he is capable of "*doing anything*" which is the only truth in his address. Mr. Osmond Lewis's utter ignorance of the Cost-book System, or management of a mining company, have brought him into those difficulties he now finds himself in, and how he wishes to throw the illegality of his own acts upon the shoulders of the originators.

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will do me the justice of inserting this in your next Journal.

R. T. MOLYNEUX.

*1, Skinner's-place, Saxe-lane, City, Oct. 24.*

SIR.—As a statement has gone forth to the public in the *Mining Journal* of last Saturday, of your remarks made at the meeting last Wednesday, calculated to throw blame upon and injure the promoters of this company, I must, as in duty bound, demand an explanation of your meaning. You are well aware that none of the original promoters have in any way interfered in the management of the mine, or taken any proceedings in the matter, since you have had the books and management. Waiting your reply,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Osmond Lewis, Esq.

R. T. MOLYNEUX.

## THE GLENALGIN MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

SIR.—A week or two since I saw a short letter in your Journal in reference to the Glenalgin Mine, and its management; and as I am a daily witness of strange mining doings in this part of the world, I hope you will permit me to make a few brief remarks on the subject. Every well-digested person in this country is most anxious to see all its resources fairly and fully developed; because a sound state of prosperity cannot exist except the labouring classes are productively and profitably employed. Capitalists may come and go, but unless they get fair returns for the investment of their money, it is quite certain they will not go on losing it in this country—it cannot be expected; but if men of capital choose to place their money at the disposal of incompetent persons—men who neither know nor care which way it goes—they have no right to complain of Ireland, or Irish miners, and in most instances, if they lose their capital, they do it with their eyes open. By way of illustrating this subject—A company is formed to work mines in this country, and, as in the case of Glenalgin, "a young gentleman" from London, fresh from the City, is sent over, and has the whole and sole management of the mine, at surface and underground. He, of course, lives on the mine! No such thing, but patronises all the bails, routes, picnics, &c., in the country; quarrels about young ladies, and gets horsewhipped in our streets. Having disposed of the Cockney, I turn for a moment to some of the "practicals," several of whom within the last two years have made their appearance on our coast, and very rare birds of passage they have proved. Probably you are not aware that the climate in the south of Ireland is very moist, and generally speaking, there is a heavy dew—some call it mountain dew—and its effects are truly wonderful: it has the power of changing green slate to copper. It produces in the eyes of the "practicals" lodes of "silver-copper," "copper-silver," "constant lodes," and every mineral and metallic substance the heart of man could wish for or desire; it produces thousands (?) of pounds worth of copper ore (before it is sold), and makes those practical gentlemen so very joyous, that they are obliged to have policemen to keep them steady in their seats, when travelling by public conveyances! In conclusion, I have only to say, that if Irish mines prove to be failures—I speak generally—it will not be the fault of the mines; but the fault will rest with schemers, jobbers, and incompetent and unprincipled men in London and elsewhere.

AN INHABITANT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN KERRY.]

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINES.—"Hibernicus," in his able letter in last *Mining Journal*, appears to have lost sight of East Annagh Mine, in which (East Annagh) a novel mode of mining is being carried on, by building a wall round the shaft to keep out the water!—other things of an extraordinary character are being done in this locality, of which you shall have information in due course.

INNEY CONSOLS MINE.—A company has recently been formed for reworking this promising sett with spirit, which was suspended some years since, in consequence of want of machinery, when, at 20 fms. depth, they were overwhelmed by a rush of water from one of the upper lodes, which their horses whin could not overcome. It is situated at South Petherwin, near Launceston, Cornwall, about 4 miles north of the Caradon and Phoenix districts, and 2½ miles from the junction of the granite and killas veins, from the former running through the latter, in which the mine is situated. A large overshot water-wheel has been erected, under contract, by Messrs. Langdon and Pinch, 35 ft. diameter and 10 ft. breast, capable of taking all the water of the River Inney, which flows through the sett, and is fully equal to 140 horse-power. Three east and west lodes have already been discovered, with three counter lodes, and the assay, which have been made prove the copper and lead ore to be exceedingly productive, the latter rich in silver. On Wednesday last the engine-shaft was cleared to the 20 fm. level, the wheel averaging only 1 strokes per minute, in 2½ hours: the old adits have been cleared and re-timbered; all the surface work put in thorough repair; and at present it is intended to sink to a 40 fm. level, at the same time pushing on the cross-cut to intersect all the lodes. With an extensive sett, moderate dues of 1*l*-13*s*, abundant water-power, and every facility for working economically, this company commences with more than usual advantages, and holds out reasonable hopes of becoming a most profitable adventure. The event of setting the wheel to work, at the commencement of operations, was commemorated by a dinner to the miners, their families, and others, at which about 50 sat down: among the gentlemen present were, E. Archer, Esq., the proprietor of the land, Charles Gurney, J. Darke, N. Woolley, J. Carey, Esq., and Dr. Good. The consulting engineer, A. H. Patterson, Esq., with Capts. Bennett and Jenkins, the agent and captain. Mr. Carey, who represented the committee of management, in an able speech expressed the determination of the company to carry on the adventure in the most spirited manner, and impressively urged on the men to co-operate, and by their zeal and good conduct to render it a model mine.

TREWBORLIS AND TRENETHICK MINES.—Messrs. Jas. M. Barnard, W. Garstin, Ednat, W. Wigington, C. Woodcock, J. M. Fox, Geo. Capper, and Wm. Elize, have given notice of the institution of proceedings in the Stannaries Court for the purpose of restraining Mr. John Burgen, the manager, from acting as agent and manager thereof, and from interfering in any manner with the accounts, working, and management of the said mines, and that they will not be liable for any debts contracted by the said John Burgen as such agent and manager subsequent to the 27th day of July.

WHEAL ARUNDELL.—The large boiler from the foundry of Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., Tavistock, for the engine at the Wheal Arundell arrived on Tuesday. It weighed about 11 tons, and took nineteen horses to convey it to the mine from Ashburton: it is 30 ft. in length.

WHEAL FROPSER.—It is of rare occurrence that so *bond fide* an undertaking as Wheal Froper is to be met with. This concern is situated near the Great Wheal Friendship, the gross returns of which exceed 1,250,000*s*. sterling; large returns of tin can be made immediately the mine is set to work. At the present standard, Wheal Froper tin is worth 90*s*. per ton.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF DEBILITY, BILE, AND LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS.—This inappreciable medicine is so well known throughout every part of the civilised world, and the cures that are daily performed by its use are so wonderful that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy, and debilitated constitution. In these diseases the beneficial effects of this admirable remedy are so permanent that the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted; therefore, sufferers should have recourse to it to ensure a safe and certain cure. Sold by all vendors of medicines, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 246, Strand.

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## WHEAL ARTHUR MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Salvador-house, Bishopsgate, on Thursday, JAMES ENSOR, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the subjoined statement of account for two months, ending September, was submitted and passed:

Balance last account	£1641 6 11
Balance of cash on account of call made June last	333 0 0
Copper ore sold	1927 18 3—£3922 5 2
Mine cost and stores, August	£ 369 10 3
ditto ditto September	723 5 2
Land damage	246 4 4
Rent	24 3 6
Balance of engine	330 0 0
Castings	183 19 6
Legal expenses	70 6 9
Stationery, &c.	6 15 0—
Leaving cash balance in favour of mine	£1748 9 8
Copper ore sold 20th Oct. (computed 288 tons)	2171 0 6
Estimated balance	£3919 1 2

The SECRETARY then read the following report:

Oct. 22.—This mine is situated in the parish of Calstock, Cornwall, and is held under lease from the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years, from the 24th of June, 1850, at 15th dues. The sett is about 650 fms. long on the course of the lodes, and 400 fms. wide. There are seven known east and west lodes, traversed by many cross-courses, which have the lodes to the right, where intersected, varying from a few inches to several feet, and in one instance the old lode has been heaved up 90 ft. by the greater cross-course. The old lode was wrought from 1810 to 1825, since which period nothing has been done until the present company obtained possession.

The operations are central, and on the brow of a high hill, into which an adit is driven from the River Tamar, westward, nearly 400 fms. on the old lode; a good engine-shaft is sunk to the 80 (30 fms. below adit), and which will intersect the old lode in the 90 fm. level. This shaft is now being sunk by nine men, at 167 fm. per fm. The 80 east is driven 18 fms.—lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, muntin, capel, and occasional stones of copper ore. The 70 east is driven 50 fms.—lode 3 ft. wide, of the same nature as the 80 fm. level. About 20 fathoms behind this end Sandy's winze is being sunk; down 4 fms.—lode 5 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 60 east is driven 80 fms., and the great cross-course just intersected; on the other side of this cross-course we expect the lode will yield some tin as well as copper ore. There is only one winze (James') sunk below this level, and which produced good stones of ore in places. The whole of the most productive part of the lode is worked away in this level, back and bottom, by the former adventurers. The lode in the 50, or adit level, is also exhausted of ore. The lode in the western ends (50 and 60) is generally poor. During the former working the mine was drained by the aid of a water-wheel. In the valley, 150 fathoms east of engine-shaft, there is another shaft 62 fathoms deep from surface; the adit at this point being 20 fms. deep, and the old lode intersected in the 60. The most extensive operations were carried on in this part, the 20 (under adit) being extended 120 fms. east and west, from which great returns of both tin and copper ore were made, and although the mode of working and dressing was considerably behind our improved system, occasional dividends were realised, the dues being 11-12th.

We have not yet commenced operations in the eastern part of the mine, being desirous to lay open the western part effectually first, then drive and uncover the eastern old workings.

After the present company took this mine they fully explored the old workings at the adit level on the old lode; and as all the ore part of the lode was gone, it appeared there was no other alternative than to drive cross-cuts north and south to cut parallel lodes, which the previous adventurers had completely neglected doing. Accordingly, a cross-cut was driven 19½ fms. north in the 20 fm. level, and the north lode intersected on the 20th of May, 1851. A level was then driven west several fathoms through a highly mineralised lode, yielding stones of copper ore. In order to prove the lode as deep as possible below this point, a winze was commenced sinking, and a productive lode met with about 6 feet below this 20 fm. level. This discovery caused cross-cuts to be put out in the 35 and 50 fm. levels. During the time these two cross-cuts were being driven, a great many tons of ore were sold from the 20 and winze. The first sale of ore took place on the 11th of April, 1851, which brought about 20/-, this was adit scrapings. By December following the ore sold realised nearly 700/-, since which period the returns have gradually increased. The 50 east is driven 47 fms., but being in shallow ground, is unproductive. The 50 west is driven 47 fms., and although the lode has not proved equal to the upper levels, for the greater part of this exploration, nevertheless we are happy to state that an improvement has recently taken place. The lode is now 3 feet wide, composed of spar, muntin, peach (chlorite), and copper ore, yielding 1 ton of the latter per fathom, worth 8/-; driving by 6 men, at 7/- per fathom. The 35 east is driven 44 fms., and is suspended, being only a few fathoms below the surface. The 35 west is driven 100 fms., through a moderately productive lode nearly the whole distance. The lode is now 3 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 7/- 10/- per ton; driving by two men, at 3/- per fathom. There are four winzes sunk below this level to the 50, and about 692 fms. of ground stopped away in the back and bottom. Palmer's winze is being sunk below this level by four men, at 3/- per fathom; down 4 fms.—lode producing good stones of ore. This winze is about 10 fms. west of the 50 end. A new stopper ('Osborne's') is set in the bottom of the 35, about 29 fms. west of cross-cut, to six men, at 3/- per fathom, and the lode is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom, worth 7/- 10/- per ton. Cock's stopper, in the back of the 35, about 10 fms. west of Osborne's, is 4 feet wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 8/-; set to four men, at 1/- 10/- per fathom, 8 fms. stent. Hartland's 2d. stopper, in the back of the 35, about 25 fms. west of Cock's stopper, is 4 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; worth 8/- 10/- per ton, set to four men, at 1/- per fm., 15 fathoms stent. The 20 west is driven 89 fms. through a lode composed of spar, muntin, and gossan principally, with occasional bunches of ore. The lode is now 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom, worth 10/- per ton; driving by six men, at 2/- 10/- per fathom. There are four winzes sunk below this level, which have all produced ore, in some places good bunches. There are about 16 fathoms of ground stopped away in the back of this level: 66 fms. west of the engine-shaft on air-shaft has been sunk to this level, and which is communicated by a winze to the 35, thereby ventilating the mine thoroughly.

We have driven, in all, upon this north lode including cross-cuts, 82 fms., in the 50, 35, and 20, since first cut in May, 1851.

378 fathoms.

Sunk eight winzes (in depth) 124 "

Ground taking away by stoping 768 "

Air-shaft sunk to 26 fathoms level 28 "

Making a total on twork, in 2½ years, of 1238 ",

As this north lode is diverging from the engine-shaft, the cross-cuts, in depth, would be considerable, therefore we intend immediately sinking a new shaft 55 fms. north of the engine-shaft, so as to intersect the lode at about the 100 fm. level. The water will be drawn from this shaft by a line of flat rods attached to the engine. Close to where the new shaft will be sunk is a lode of a most promising description, seen only 7 fms. deep (called Watson's lode), towards which we have driven a cross-cut from the engine-shaft 74 fms., and hope shortly to intersect it. We may here remark that between the engine-shaft and the lode we contemplated sinking a water-wheel is erected, of 36 feet diameter and 3 feet breast, which is so placed that it will draw all the stuff from both shafts to a great depth, and crush all the ore likewise. This is a most valuable piece of machinery, the cost of which, including all castings, timber, iron, &c., and labour connected therewith, amounts to about £500. Between this wheel and the engine-shaft the new dressing-floors are very conveniently laid out, thereby enabling us to dress the ore at a moderate figure. We opened upon a branch, or lode, a few fathoms north of the engine-shaft in the 50 fm. level, about 7 fms. west and 3 fms. east, from which a few tons of ore have been extracted; the ends are now poor, and driving is suspended for awhile. Judging from the underlie of this lode, it will fall into the old lode in about the 110 fm. level. We have extended a cross-cut, 90 fms. south, in the 50, or adit level, and cut several branches, or small lodes, but nothing of consequence has been met with. The lode last cut is underlying 5 feet in a fathom north, towards the engine-shaft. A few fathoms only have been driven upon this lode. Another cross-cut will be put out south at a deeper level.

During the past year a 60-inch cylinder pumping-engine, with two 10-ton boilers, have been erected; also a new water-wheel, 36 ft. diameter, by 3 ft. breast, for driving the stuff and crushing, together with the agent's dwelling-house, mechanics' shop, store and other houses, the whole of which are very compact and convenient. In addition to the above, we have a 40-foot by 2½-feet water-wheel, which is rented of the Messrs. Williams, and is now being adapted for stamping the refuse from the dressing-floors. The machinery is quite sufficient for thoroughly developing the mine for several years, unless extraordinarily productive lodes are discovered.

The costs from the commencement to the end of Sept. 1853 amounts to 15,984/-, while the sales to the end of Sept. have been 1,530 tons of copper ore, &c., yielding 11,500/- leaving a balance of 4,478/. We estimate the whole plant of the mine as worth full 50,000/. At present there are 133 persons employed underground and at surface. The navigable River Tamar runs through the eastern part of the sett; and the situation for a quay is excellent; still, it would not be prudent to construct one until the mine becomes more extensive and remunerative, because a heavy expenditure would be involved. The carriage of ore is only 2s. per ton. August and September ore was sold at public ticketing, at Truro, on the 20th instant, computed 160 tons, at 6/- 2s. per ton; 91 tons, at 6/- 2s. 6d. per ton; 49 tons, at 17/- 13s. per ton; and 42 tons, at 2/- 6s. 6d. per ton: making a total of 288 tons, for about 2171/- 0s. 6d.—THOMAS CARPENTER; WILLIAM WATSON.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of receiving the accounts, which had been made up to the latest possible period, and also for the purpose of hearing the agents' report, and electing the committee and auditors for the next two months. On this occasion they had heard a more comprehensive report than usual, and one, he thought, that must have afforded very general satisfaction, more particularly to those who had more recently become shareholders, and who could not have known the history and merits of the mine. The report might fairly be regarded as a most valuable and important one, and was highly creditable to the authors. With regard to the accounts, they were made up to yesterday; and he was happy to say that there was not a shilling owing for calls, nor was the mine in debt for what he should consider very trifling damage.

A SHAREHOLDER asked what he was to understand by 246/- odd for land damage? It seemed to him to be an enormous charge.—Mr. WATSON explained that the land damage was injury done to the plantation, and to arable and meadow land, &c. The charge made was from the commencement of their operations, and for the remainder of the term of lease.—The Shareholder who put the question, said he knew all that Mr. Watson had stated; but yet it appeared to him to be a very great deal of money for what he should consider very trifling damage.

Mr. WATSON assured the complaining shareholder that the charge was quite usual in all mining companies, and those who knew anything about mining matters were aware that this might be considered a very fortunate settlement, and, but for the care and attention which had been given to the subject by the committee, the company would, in all probability, have had to pay even 400/- or 500/-.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that they had had great difficulty in arranging the matter, but the company was now secure in its position.

Mr. WATSON observed, that the shareholders were very much indebted to Mr. H. Hoppe, their attorney, who had managed the affair most admirably, and had shown a great deal of ability—an opinion in which several shareholders expressed their concurrence.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if it was the intention of the committee to propose a dividend?—The CHAIRMAN said it was not. The principle upon which the committee had acted was that of securing a safe and permanent investment; and if they were at the present meeting to propose a dividend, they felt that they should be violating

the very principle which it had always been their most anxious desire to support. It was quite true their prospects were encouraging, and that they had a good cash balance in hand; but they would necessarily have expenses to meet. It was always well to have a sufficient balance in hand to enable them to make cash payments, where such payments were of advantage to the company. On this account the declaration of a dividend might possibly be a disadvantage. They had not yet seen enough of their workings, and could not tell what their next two months' accounts might be. When once they commenced they were very desirous of keeping up the payment of dividends, and in the course of the next two months they would be able to show to what extent they could do so without the possibility of a re-action.

A SHAREHOLDER remarked that it should be borne in mind that they had paid off every shilling since the last meeting, and that the land damage, the balance of engine, and legal expenses were very heavy items. These charges would not occur again, and as the mine had a deservedly high character, it would be far more expedient to wait the result of two months than to declare a dividend before they had ascertained that they were in a position to do so with safety.

Mr. DEVEREUX observed, that it was represented four months ago that there was 20,000/- to 30,000/- worth of copper ore in reserve, and he could see no difficulty at all in producing a sufficient quantity of ore for the market to meet the costs for the next two months, more particularly as they had a cash balance of 1700/-, and had sold ore during the last month to the amount of 2171/-, which together made a balance of over 4000/-.

Mr. WATSON said Mr. Devereux had not taken into consideration that they had but one shaft, and that they were now doing an immense quantity of work. When they had got through the present cross-course in the 60, on the old lode, they expected to find a most productive lode on the other side; of this there could be but little doubt.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the committee were desirous of attaining a position which they hoped to maintain. They owed a duty to the shareholders apart from the consideration of the finances for two months. If they were a committee for any thing, it was to support their stock in the market; and if they were to be a dividend mine, let them be a permanent one, and not allow the undertaking to be brought into disrepute by any premature proceeding. They had now everything in their favour; they could draw four times the quantity of stuff in a quarter of the time, and at a fourth the cost they could some few months ago.

A SHAREHOLDER concurred with what had fallen from the chairman. He apprehended there were two points of importance to be observed—the one, a sufficient deposit of cash; the other, a proper reserve of ore.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if any of the ore which had been sold had been taken from the reserve?—Mr. STAINSBY said that was so; but the reserve had not suffered, more ore having been discovered than had been taken away.

The CHAIRMAN thought the question a very proper one; but if the report had been attended to, it would have been seen that they now stood to make very large returns.

Mr. WATSON remarked that they were very fortunate in having a sound practical education. He (Mr. Watson) knew of his own knowledge that their captain worked by night and by day, and they were indebted to him for having made this a very profitable mine; in fact, it was his pet mine, and he had laboured incessantly to prove that he was not mistaken in the opinion he expressed at the commencement of the undertaking. After giving a succinct description of the progress of the works up to the present time, Mr. Watson observed, that the mine had, to his certain knowledge, been inspected by at least 30 competent men, who all expressed the highest opinion of it, and the mode of working.

The CHAIRMAN said they had had one very good lode, and there was every prospect of having others like it in every way. There could not be a question as to the value of the property; but, he would repeat, do not let them mar their prospects by the payment of a premature dividend. They were now in a sound and safe position, and he believed that at their next meeting they would not only be able to announce a dividend, but would rank amongst the leading British mines. He could not help feeling, however, that they were greatly indebted to their auditors. There had never been a statement of accounts prepared without one or other of those gentlemen being present. However simple or lucid was the statement submitted by the committee, one of their auditors had invariably been present to explain it. To those gentlemen, therefore, he considered they owed a great debt of gratitude. As he had before said, there was not a call owing, nor were they a shilling in debt. Every shareholder, therefore, on leaving that room, could retire with the full knowledge of what his shares were worth, which must at all times be a very great advantage.

It was then proposed and seconded that the committee be re-elected, with the shareholders' best thanks for their past services, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN begged to thank the meeting for their expression of confidence in the committee. He could assure them that the committee had no sinister motive in recommending the course which they had thought it desirable should be pursued; but without the co-operation of the shareholders, and unless they took counsel from the committee, the object which they all had in view could never be satisfactorily carried into effect. It was only by the confidence and support of the shareholders that such an undertaking could be successfully carried on; and if the committee had that, this mine would become not only one of the most respectable of British mines, but one of the first magnitude.

The auditors were then re-elected, with a cordial vote of thanks for past services. A unanimous vote of thanks was also given to Capt. Carpenter and Mr. W. Watson, for their full, able, and lucid report.

Mr. J. BURGESS, jun., proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, for his zeal and energy. He was sure the chairman must feel it an honour to preside over such a meeting as this. As it was said that "the manners make the man," he (Mr. Burgess) might, perhaps, be allowed to remark, that the character and conduct of the shareholders constituted the respectability of a company.

The CHAIRMAN thanked the meeting for their vote of thanks, and begged to assure them that he should continue to the utmost in his power to promote the interests of the company.

After a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Stainsby for his very efficient services, the proceedings, which were throughout most amicably conducted, terminated.

## NORTH CARADON MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company, No. 4, Great Winchester-street, on the 21st instant, for the purpose of receiving a report from a special finance committee, as also the report of the committee appointed to visit the mine, and to decide on such measures as might be deemed advisable for the working of the mine, and to make certain alterations in the rules and regulation of the company.

JAMES BURT, Esq., in the chair.

MR. HARRIS proposed that the reporter for the *Mining Journal* should be excluded.

MR. KENWORTHY suggested that the reporter should remain. It was of the greatest importance that in their present position publicity should be given to the proceedings.

The CHAIRMAN said they had nothing to conceal, and in his opinion the reporter had better remain. The question was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

The notice convening the meeting was then read, and the following report of the committee appointed to visit the mines:

Agreeably with the resolution passed at the first general meeting of shareholders, held at the London Tavern, on the 8th Sept., to the effect that "Mr. Morrison and Mr. Wright be appointed a special committee to visit and inspect the mine, &c., and make a report thereon to the committee of management," we, the undersigned, beg to report as follows:—

We have visited the property at Rilla Mill, near Callington, pointed out to us by John Gumb, one of the promoters, as belonging to the association; and, from the information received from him and others, it would appear that the property consists of—

1. The grant of mineral rights under about 1½ acre of land from the Duchy of Cornwall for a term of 21 years, at dues of 1-15th, with a dead rent of 25/- per annum, but which latter will merge in an excess of royalty. This lease is stated to be in the name of W. W. Mansell, Henry Bennett, and John Gumb, was granted in pursuance of a licence a set, on which this association was in fact founded, though it purported to be founded on the lease itself, which was not then granted, is understood to be in the possession of Henry Bennett, and has yet to be assigned to the trustees of the association.

2. The surface land of the same 1½ acre under which the foregoing grant extends, and of a piece of marsh land lying between the River Lyne and the above land, and the leat for the conveyance of the water from the river to the water-wheel now erecting. These surface rights were represented to us as having been agreed or arranged by Henry Bennett, one of the promoters, after the issuing of the prospectus, with Mr. Alver, the tenant of the surface land under the Duchy. The consideration was fixed by two valuers in the usual way, at 57/-, which sum is said to have been paid out of the funds of the association. By the same agreement, a chain's width of land for a roadway from the high road to the mine is understood to have been agreed for at a yearly rent of 1s. It is believed that this agreement is also in the possession of Henry Bennett.

3. A strip of land to form a leat or water-channel from the river to the water-wheel. This land was also, we understand, agreed for by Henry Bennett (since the issuing of the prospectus) with Mr. Alver and Mr. Brown, his sub-tenant, at an annual payment of 2/-.

4. Two fields and a piece of marsh land (adjoining the Duchy land), with all its auxiliaries and the leat, are expected to be completed in about the latter end of this month (Oct.). The shaft has, at present, been sunk to a depth of only 6 fms., but this work will be resumed as soon as the water-wheel is in working order. Upon the upper part of the Duchy land, a row of two-storyed buildings, ostensibly for an account-house, carpenters' shop, smithy, stable, and chaise-house, are being erected. In extent, elevation, and substantiality, they would be utterly inconsistent with the largest mine in the county; the folly of such erections, for at present merely an improved or undeveloped mine, must, therefore, be apparent, but we found these buildings to be too near completion to be abandoned. We are not able to ascertain what had been the outlay upon them up to the present time, in consequence of no distinct labour or material accounts having been kept. We will presently suggest an alteration as to their use. An excellent sawpit, hatched and partially enclosed, has also been erected to these buildings.

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Doubtful and unascertained liability to Messrs. Nichols, Williams, and Co., for wages, &c., as per contract, £50/-—to be paid by 300/- in cash, 350/- in shares at par, with penalty for non-completion within specified time.

CASH ACCOUNT.		£2680 0 0
1853—To 60 shareholders, 2680 shares	£ 50 0 0	
April 2—Petty cash, per H. Bennett	500 0 0	
7—Henry Bennett	8 12 0	
9—Mining Journal	100 0 0	
Deputation per Henry Bennett	96 15 0	
13—Barker and Co., advertisements	64 0 0	
19—Attendance fees	62 10 0	
20—H. Bennett, managing director, quarter's salary	25 0 0	
A. C. Johnston, purser, ditto	50 0 0	
F. Rodd, deposit	40 5 0	
26—H. Bennett, for books, stationery, &c.	50 0 0	
28—Cox Brothers, printing	49 2 0 = £1046 4 0	
May 5—Petty cash, per H. Bennett	50 0 0	
23—Labour account	30 0 0 = 80 0 0	
June 7—Ditto ditto	77 15 6	
F. Rodd	371 0 0	
Petty cash, per H. Bennett	23 0 0	
18—Surface drainage	57 0 0 = 530 15 6	
July 7—Cash for June	207 15 3	
Aug. 11—Labour account, July	£392 0 6	
A. C. Johnston, purser, one quarter's salary, due	25 0 0 = 317 0 6	
July 1	272 12 6	
Sept. 8—Labour account, August	25 0 0	
27—Messrs. Morrison and Wright, visiting mine	174 2 3	
Oct. 6—Labour account, September	26 10 0	
21—Balance at the bankers, carried down		
Total	£2680 0 0	

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously that the reports be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

Mr. MORRISON, one of the deputation appointed to visit the mines, said they had taken the opinion of the most able miners in the country, who had given them the most favourable opinions of the value of the property, and had no doubt but it would prove a profitable mine.

The CHAIRMAN said, the question was how they were to raise funds for carrying on operations. After a lengthened discussion, it was agreed that a special general meeting should be called on the 31st inst., for the purpose of closing the number of shares, and to make a call in the event of a sufficient number of shares not being taken up, but in the meantime shareholders were invited to take up shares, to obviate the necessity of a call.

Notes of thanks to the finance committee, the deputation appointed to visit the mine, and the chairman, closed the proceedings.

#### THE GAWTON UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at Salvador House, Bishopsgate, on Monday, to consider the propriety of adopting new rules and regulations in substitution of the existing rules.—PETER STAINSBY, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the first question—that of the forfeiture of shares on which the calls remained unpaid—disposed of, every share having been paid upon (some by Mr. Fuller, and others by Mr. Powell, on the part of shareholders residing in the country, and who were not present at the meeting), Mr. H. W. HOPPE read the original rules: those which it was now proposed to adopt were also read.

Mr. FULLER observed, that the old and the new rules were, in some respects, very similar, except as to the 9th, which had reference to the placing of their money in the hands of bankers, but which had never been acted upon. He could see no necessity whatever for any alteration of the existing rules, and he believed that to be the feeling of a majority of the shareholders, more especially those residing in the locality of the mines.

Mr. ENSOR proposed that the existing rules and regulations be, and are hereby, rescinded.—Seconded by Mr. DUNSDORP.

Mr. FULLER moved, as an amendment, that the present rules be retained.

Mr. HALLETT seconded the amendment; and stated as a reason for so doing, that the old rules had answered very well, and that changes, without some reason, were very objectionable, and were calculated to operate prejudicially to the interests of the company, inasmuch as parties were apt to take alarm. He could not see the propriety of making any alteration; they had gone on very well under the old rules, and would, no doubt, continue to do so, if the committee did their duty. But they should not select a committee merely for their names; they should appoint gentlemen who would attend to their business, and if they did that, he believed, under Mr. Stainsby's management, everything would be done to the satisfaction of the shareholders.

Mr. STAINSBY remarked, that it would be a great convenience and relief to him if the bankers had the money. He had been in advance considerably: sometimes as much as 2000/. It was only within the last week or so that the money had come in, and although they had now about 1500/- in hand, the whole of that sum would be absorbed in the discharge of claims against the company.

Mr. C. BURLS, Jun., observed, that the system of getting into arrear was, in his opinion, one of the most disgraceful in mining operations. He had known instances of a second call being made when one-half the previous one had not been paid; so that those who were punctual in their payments were made to suffer for defaulters, or, at least, for those who would not part with their money until the law compelled them. Such a practice was discreditable, and ought not to be tolerated.

Mr. HOPPE observed, with reference to the rules, that those proposed to be adopted were certainly much better framed than the existing rules; but it appeared to him that the only difference between the shareholders present was a mere dry point as to whether they should have a treasurer or a banker.

After some few remarks, the question was put to a show of hands, when there appeared to be 8 for the amendment, and 13 for the original motion.

Mr. FULLER thereupon demanded a scrutiny, when the 8 shareholders who voted for the amendment produced 1447 shares, Mr. Fuller producing 266 proxies—1713 votes. For the 13 who supported the original motion, there were 1616 shares, and 63 proxies—1681 votes; the amendment was accordingly carried by a majority of 32.

Mr. FULLER intimated that he had several more proxies, but they could not be produced, as they were not stamped.—Mr. ENSOR was in a similar position.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

#### THE TEES SIDE MINING COMPANY.

A numerous and influential meeting of shareholders was held at the Crown Hotel, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.,

JOHN MAWSON, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that it appeared by the notice convening the meeting, that in addition to the usual routine of business at these meetings,—viz., examining and paying accounts, &c.—they had this evening to consider the propriety of increasing the capital of the company, not only for the purpose of working their present mine at Tees Side, or Providence, but also for opening out an entirely new mine in depth at Metal Band. He would call upon the secretary to read the report and the financial statement, after which they would pass on the consideration of the subject he had just alluded to.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON (honorary secretary) said, that before proceeding to read the very gratifying report he had just received from their agent, Capt. Joseph Collom, he would inform the meeting, that in answer to the memorial which had been presented to the lord of the manor of Tyne Head for a reduction of duty from 1/- to 10/- had been granted; also the free use of water-power; whatever stones were needed for building or mining purposes, and that the cause which was now being prepared, should be dated from the 2d of January, 1854, for 21 years. The duty was now 1-10/- of all the ore raised from below water-level, and 1-7/- on all ore raised above, this was paid in at the mine; they had no other rent of any kind to pay. The following is Capt. Collom's report:

*Atton, Cumberland, Oct. 24.*—We have the water forked to the bottom of the mine, and are now clearing up the old timber, ore, and settlement, from the bottom of the shaft. There are specimens of ore standing on each side of the shaft, and also in the back of the 21 fm. level, which we cannot get far into until the mud, &c., be cleared out. The headings in the back of the 30 fm. level still continue as good as ever; and we have about 50 strings of ore ready to be drawn to surface as soon as the shaft is cleared up and the whim completed. The lode at Metal Band looks well, both in the rise and the fall, and at the level; in fact, the lode in each place is about 4 ft. wide, all good house-work. The dressers here are kept constantly at work, and are preparing a nice batch of ore for the next sampling.

The SECRETARY said, that since the last meeting 30 bings 2 cwt. of ore had been delivered to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co.; a contract had been let for the erection of shop accommodation for miners, which would very speedily be completed.

The accounts showed:—

£2—Balance from last account	£ 372 13 9
September cost	215 9 11
October ditto	249 2 11 = £ 837 6 7
Ca.—By call of 2s. 6d. per share, Aug. 31.	600 0 0

By sale of ore, Oct. 12

147 9 5 = 747 9 5

Leaving a balance against the adventurers of £ 89 17 2

The CHAIRMAN said the shareholders, both those present and absent, must be highly gratified by the very encouraging report which had just been read; they did not seem to be the slightest doubt now but that they had a very valuable mine. He was sorry more capital had not been at first provided; but as the money was now required for the purpose of working and crushing ore, &c., already in sight, putting up necessary erections, and so on, and not to speculate with, he apprehended there would not be much difficulty in obtaining what was required. He understood the committee had resolved upon recommending an increase of shares,—perhaps the secretary would state the nature of the resolution the directors had come to.

The SECRETARY said that the committee had resolved upon recommending the shareholders to increase the shares from 4800 to 6400, being an increase of 1600 shares, these shares to be sold at 1/-, 10/- per share, and to be first offered to the present shareholders; this increase would produce a capital of £2400/-, which sum the committee were well assured would be amply sufficient to place the mine in a dividend date.

As some of the committee were unavoidably absent, he, as one who held a very large interest in the mine, would trouble the meeting with a few remarks. The chairman had remarked that it was a pity more capital had not been at first called; he fully agreed in that, having seen with what reluctance even small calls were paid, and this was one reason why he should support this proposition, in preference to raising the same amount by calls. He believed it was a proposition which would meet with general approbation, as he had already received the sanction of shareholders to it who represented upwards of 4000 shares, and the only objection he had yet heard was, that the price at which the shares were offered was too little—far beneath the value. He could assure the meeting that the greatest economy had been used in the application of the funds which had already been placed at the disposal of the directors, who had had many and unforeseen difficulties to encounter: they had, however, not only laid open a mine at Tees Side, much richer than was ever anticipated, but at Metal Band, which was in the same grant, but half a mile distant, they had discovered, and laid open for a distance of 70 fathoms, an entirely new vein, which was now, he was happy to state, much more than "paying cost," and present indications that left no doubt but they had as rich, or richer, a mine in depth here as at Providence. Within a short distance from the point where they are now working at Metal Band, a shaft had formerly been sunk to a depth of 10 fms. 4 ft.; he believed little work had been done in this shaft, and it was the intention of the committee to erect a water-wheel and pumps, and prove the mine there below water.

That great geologist, Evan Hopkins, had expressed a very high opinion of the Tees

Side grant, and if his theory be correct, they had a right to expect a very rich mine in depth; but, however, leaving all theories out of the question, he would give them a fact: I have seen ore for several yards in extent in the sole of the Metal Band level, almost the width of the level, and nearly solid; this ore now stands within ten fathoms of the shaft, and is not in the same vein that we are now working on. I have recently had several opportunities of seeing the workings at Tees Side shaft, and I would earnestly recommend every shareholder to visit the place and judge for himself. In the headings, which Capt. Collom states are as good as ever, I have seen ribs of ore, nearly solid, from 2 to 3 feet wide in the whin sill, and varying from this down to 9 or 10 in., and frequently a continuous rib of solid ore, 12 to 15 in. wide for fathoms in extent. I have seen this frequently, and you may each do the same. I have not yet seen below the 20, but in this level there is a solid rib of ore many fathoms in extent, 1 ft. thick, and how much more I cannot say, not being able to measure it, as it dips north out of the level, and cannot be worked to advantage until we get below, and I observe with pleasure, but not surprise, that Capt. Collom states there is good ore standing underneath in the 24. It is well, also, to bear in mind that we have as yet only seen what was formerly called "poor ground." The greatest quantity of ore obtained at this mine formerly was waste, and below where we are yet working, and I have not the slightest doubt but that the opinion I have so often expressed will be found correct—which is, that we have much better ore yet to see at this point than we have met with, and what we have already met with has caused not a little amazement. Why, some people said we should have no mine here, and even worse than this: and what do they now say? why, that it will never pay, because we have steam-power. We will see by-and-by what it will do. I have to inform you that the Tees Side Company have now full permission to use the River Tees; that we have had the ground levelled, and find we can obtain a fall of water upwards of 50 ft., and also sink it to a depth of 50 fms. From the most recent observation and enquiry, I am of opinion that water-power can be depended upon nine months in the year, and this will effect a saving of about 500/- in that time, in the present cost of coal, cartage, &c. A wheel erected at Metal Band will also tend to reduce the water at Providence, as we have noticed the water to sink in Metal Band shaft since the pumps were at work at Tees Side. It is also important to bear in mind, when considering the value of the undertaking, that the company have obtained (in addition to our present grant, which is upwards of 1000 acres) a take or grant of the Metal Band and Tees Side veins, on the opposite side of the Tees, in Westmorland: this is a very important addition, and was obtained by the exertions of our late agent, Mr. John Woodmass, who, although prevented from active service by sickness, still holds a large interest in the mine, and feels much interest in our prosperity. I have never had the slightest doubt about the success of this undertaking since I first ascertained the quantity of ore formerly raised at this mine, the means used to obtain it, and other information collected from miners who had worked in it; but seeing that further capital must be obtained, I recently invited a friend and relative of considerable eminence in mining, in Yorkshire, John Harland, Esq., of Manick, near Richmond, to see the mines, and his opinion is that it will become a profitable undertaking. I will read an extract from a recent letter—"I am of opinion that the present appearance of the mines justify the most favourable anticipations. With better convenience for washing, Metal Band would, in its present state, yield a profit. It was with real surprise that I viewed the tin veins at Tees Side. I never before saw a mine which had been abandoned with so much ore in sight." This letter is dated Oct. 14, since which great improvement has taken place at Metal Band, and the water forked below the 20 fm. level at the shaft. In conclusion, I beg to propose that 1600 new shares be created, making the number of shares into which this company is divided 6400; that the said shares be sold at 30s. per share, and if not immediately taken at this price, then at such an increased price as the committee may think warranted by any improvement that may take place at the mine, and the proceeds to be devoted to the erection of two water-wheels; one at Tees Side shaft, to be used when possible, and the steam-engine used when water cannot be had; a water-wheel and pumps at Metal Band, crusher, stamps, &c., and the balance to the general purposes of the mine.

Mr. HENRY GILPIN was firmly of opinion that only a little more capital was required to render this a dividend-paying mine, and seconded the resolution so ably moved by the secretary, Mr. Robinson.

Mr. U. VIFOND, of Alston, said: Though I consider this division of shares an apparent sacrifice in the first instance, yet foreseeing the great increase in the value of the whole mines, which will certainly be the result of that exploration of our mining ground, the means to effect the same being thereby fully in possession of our talented and most efficient agent, Mr. Collom, with all his mining skill at command, supported by his steady and regular monthly clear—that is, ready money payments for all labour done—I will for these reasons support this motion for a division of shares. Our undertaking is immense. Have you called to mind that these veins so highly promising, have only yet been seen above the Great-great Lime, and the Great-great Hazel, each of which strata, in our locality, is of above double the thickness of even the whin sill, or strata, which has yielded such immense quantities of ore in former years? Remember, the Great Lime has yielded more ore in our district than all the other strata united; the Scar Lime, though only 6 fms. thick, was as much as most of our strata, and even the 4 fm. Lime more than any strata of its own thickness. What may we expect, then, from the known intersections of our splendid veins in that noble ore-bearing stratum the Great-great Lime? Prepare yourselves, then, to see, for hundreds of fathoms on each and every side of our shafts, at both Providence and Metal Band, such mines as have seldom been seen in our district, and perfectly inexhaustible; for this most magnificent ore-bearing stratum is 20 fms. thick. Greatly as we ought to be pleased with the appearance of our level-going mine at Metal Band holding out promise to us of a most profitable working above water-level, I do yet feel assured that we have much richer mines in these frequently intersecting veins quite under water level. Let the opinion become obsolete that has too long obtained in our district respecting these veins; the opinion which has reserved their deep masses of ore for you; the opinion that even in veins such as are found, and to some extent proved, at Tees Side, or is only at the surface. Go examine for yourselves, now that the water is out, and see if the celebrated professor, Evan Hopkins, Esq., possessed not a prescience almost beyond human ken when he declared the deeper you went down the more you would find. Ribs of ore, which at surface are 2 or 3 in. wide, are at the depth of 20 fathoms 1 foot or more. Doubtless, at Tees Side we are to prove mines like the Cornish ones. I greatly approve, nevertheless, of the determination to place water-wheels at Providence and Metal Band shafts; and on their completion the working, the steam-engine only during frosts and drought: this will enable you to work the ore nearly as cheaply as in a long level or adit, though the drained water is to lift to surface. Surely, then, with ore in plenty, the price good, labour cheap, whether it be of our unpaid and persevering secretary, Mr. Robinson, and his assistant manager, your hard working miners, and your merely water-drinking wheels, your profits will ultimately be immense. All we need is, a little more time and money. Exercise energy, then, a little patience, and all will be yours.

Mr. PRITCHARD thought the price at which the shares were offered too low; but, perhaps, considering the present state of the money market, and depression which existed in this town, in consequence of the late awful visitation,—perhaps, taking those matters into consideration, and the importance of capital early applied to the mines, it would be well to dispose of them at 1/-, 10/-, with a reserve power of increasing the price, should they not be immediately taken up, and any great change should take place at the mine. The difficulties had now certainly been overcome, and after the outlay of the capital now proposed to be raised, and which, from the estimates upon the table, appeared ample, there could be no doubt but this mine would in a few months take its place amongst the dividend-paying mines.

Mr. ROBINSON wished it to be clearly understood that the proceeds derived from the sale of these shares should be devoted as expressed in his resolution—viz., to the erection of a water-wheel at Tees Side, and the development of the mine at Metal Band in depth by the same power,—the balance for the erection of crushers, stamps, &c.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, which was carried unanimously. Some other matters of business and detail were then disposed of; after which the CHAIRMAN said, that the great unanimity and good feeling which prevailed at the meetings of this company augured well for the prosperity of the undertaking, and hoped he should before long have the pleasure of congratulating them on having handsome dividends to receive.

Mr. WILLIAM BEILDON would pledge himself, from a recent visit to this mine, that the abundance of mineral wealth possessed by the present proprietors was such as to fully justify them in carrying out the extensive operations in view; and thought that, with judicious management, and careful expenditure, this rich mine might be brought to possess all the advantages of highly remunerating the fortunate holders of shares; and moved the passing a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was seconded by Mr. W. A. JANSON; and the meeting then terminated, much pleased with the flattering prospects of this undertaking.

#### THE WRYSGAN SLATE AND SLAB QUARRYING COMPANY.

The first half-yearly meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the offices, Gresham-street, on Monday, JAMES BURT, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following report was submitted:—

Your directors experience great satisfaction in presenting their first report to the shareholders, and especially as the prosperous position of the undertaking enables them to do so at a much earlier period than that limited by the constitution of the company. This company only commenced its operations at the quarries in May last, and upwards of four months have been principally occupied in opening and developing the quarry: the result of those works have not only proved most advantageous, but promise increased returns in future, as the quantities of the slates manufactured during the present month are equal to the aggregate of all the previous months. As the quarries are situated on the rise of a high mountain, they are readily drained without machinery, and your directors, having directed their careful attention to the most scientific mode of working them, resolved to do so in openings or galleries, seven of which are now partially opened, and from three of them slates of the finest quality are now being raised and made, and in two or three months the other four openings will be producing slates, so that from 150 to 160 tons of slate will be raised and made monthly, and as these openings or galleries become more developed there will be a monthly progressive increase in quantity. It should be remembered that there is always a portion of the top of the vein, &c., as well as a band that frequently divides it, which will not make slates, though it must of course be removed; great judgment is, therefore, requisite in the early workings to produce slate at the lowest possible cost: your directors are much gratified that the favourable state of the present openings or galleries justify them in recommending their being developed with spirit, feeling confident that large profits will accrue to the shareholders from such a course of action.

Your directors beg to remind the shareholders

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—Field's engine-shaft is being sunk 6 fms. 5 ft. under the 110; no lode has been broken for the past week, consequently, it is reported as last—viz., 100/- per fathom. The north lode in the 110 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth 160/- per fathom for copper ore; the south lode in the same level has been rather disordered by a cross-course, and is worth 4/- per fm. for copper ore. We expect an improvement here shortly. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking under the 100 fm. level, 14 fms. east of No. 2, is 1 in. in width, per fm. for copper ore. In the 10 fm. level, south of Nicholl's shaft, there have been some fine stones of copper ore broken, which appear to be coming from a lode near at hand; this looks very cheering. No change in any other of our turfwork operations since the last report. The tribute department looks well.—MATTHEW WHITE : Oct. 24.

**ANGARRACK CONSOLS.**—We have cleared and secured Cold Harbour shaft, and communicated it with the adit. Yesterday I inspected the old workings. The tin lode spoken of was intersected in the plat in the adit level, and an end driven east 23 fms. on its course; it is 18 in. wide, underlying south 3 ft. in a fm., composed of mundie, spar, a little lead, and good stones of tin—a very kindly lode, and if seen a little deeper would, without doubt, prove a productive one: 10 fms. to the north of Cold Harbour shaft is the lode 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and will show a little tin, underlying south 2 ft. in a fm. About 12 fms. further north there is a lode 18 in. wide, underlying north 5 ft. in a fm., composed principally of flockan, spar, a little mundie, and also shows a little tin. The tin lode with its underlie south, at the depth of 20 fms. under adit, will intersect the caunter lode, and by continuing the adit end east on the tin lode 26 fms. from the present end will intersect the caunter lode in the adit level, when I hope we shall have something good. We have about 200 fms. farther to drive across the sett, in which there are several lodes to intersect: the lodes already discovered are of a promising character, and would induce capitalists to get an interest in such a promising adventure, who would, without doubt, be well remunerated for their outlay. Having yet to clear the plat, put ladders in the shaft, clear the levels of debris, &c., we shall not be able to commence driving before Wednesday next.—JAMES BARRATT : Oct. 26.

**BALLESWIDDEN UNITED.**—Our engine-house is up, and the timber for the roof is laid this day; the masons are preparing the slate to lay the roof with all possible speed. I can not say much about our tributaries' ore as yet, but think that most of them are getting a living. We have 23 men working on tribute on the flat lode; we shall get some tinstuff to the surface in the course of this week, and in my next report I shall be able to give you more information how they are doing. I hope to see the engine at work soon, and then to have more tributaries at work on the other side of the river.—H. MITCHELL : Oct. 25.

**BALLYGONEEN.**—We have cut a bunch of ore in No. 4 level, worth from 40/- to 50/- per fm.—T. WILLIAMS : Oct. 27.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is producing saving work. In the 115 fm. level east the lode is worth 4 tons per fm. Grose's winze in the 90 is held to the 105 fm. level. We shall not cut into the lode in the 103, 99, and 89 fm. levels until next week.—J. PHILLIPS : Oct. 26.

**BIRCH ALLER.**—In the 40 fm. level north the end is now about 12 fms. from the last cross-cut into the lode. We are driving on the eastern side of the lode, in more easy ground; but as the lode appears to be a little disorderly, I intend to drive about 10 fms. further before I again cut through the lode, being in hopes that at that point we may get under the gossan seen in the adit level. In the 40 fm. level south, the end is spare for driving, being still under the influence of the hill; but the character is similar to the ground seen in the 30 fm. level just above this point. In the 30 fm. level south the lode is about 6 feet wide, composed of mundie, with pretty cubes of lead, altogether presenting a very promising appearance, leading me to expect a shoot of lead to follow. We are sinking a winze about 18 fathoms behind the present end, which is showing a very regular lode, with a well-defined wall, and producing good saving work. At the south whin-shaft we have erected the pully stands, attached the drawing machine to them, and thrown the kibble to bottom; we are now cutting a plat in the 15 fm. level with all speed. The dressing floors are now being prepared, and I hope to get them in order for dressing lead in about ten days. The engine and machinery are in excellent order, and working well, with a diminished consumption of coals.—G. R. OODERS : Oct. 23.

**BIRCH TOR.**—The pitches are looking well. The return for the last month was 4½ tons, at 75/- 10s. per ton.

**BLACK CRAIG.**—No. 3 cross-cut south, in the 25 fathom level west, continues in a kindly rock for lead. The ground in the west end is very favourable for driving. No. 3 cross-cut, in the 40 end east, and No. 2 winze, under the 40 west, are without change. The pitches continue much the same.—E. WILLIAMS : Oct. 20.

**BOOMIN UNITED.**—The engine-shaft is going down rapidly; it is now 3 fms. under the 80. The 80 west is cleared about 20 fms.; we have to clear it further about 15 fms., to reach the present end. In the back of this level, about 12 fms. from shaft, the north part of the lode is looking very promising; we have broken and drawn to surface some good work from there this week. We are now putting a stop over the back, and shall see more of it in a few days. In the 80 east, we have put a pair of men to drive under the ore gone down on the north part of the lode, under the 70. Judging from the appearance of the lode in the end, I think we shall have to drive but a short distance ere we reach it. The bottom of the 80 east is not yet sufficiently drained to admit of our commencing to sink a winze on the course of the ore gone down there; we hope, however, to be enabled to do so very shortly. The stopes and pitches in the various parts of the mine are looking much the same as last reported. John's shaft, near Wheal Messer, is down 21 fms. in a beautiful stratum; I calculate this shaft will be sunk as deep as the 20 fm. level in Wheal Messer (about 55 fms. from surface) in about two months. Our new winding engine works well, and our prospects are improving daily.—RICHARD RICH : Oct. 23.

**BOLENOWE.**—Since June last the engine-shaft has been sunk 7 fms., 6 in., and is now nearly 40 fms. under the adit level; it is still in the elvan course, but the ground is more favourable for sinking, and we shall shortly commence a 40 fm. level cross-cut to intersect the lode, the distance to drive will probably be 4 or 5 fms. In the 30, 10 fms. have been opened; the lode in the eastern end is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with mundie, &c. Our operations are at present confined to the three points above-mentioned, on which we have 17 men employed.—W. ROBERTS : Oct. 24.

**BORINGDON CONSOLS.**—Annie's shaft is down about 2½ ft. below the 24 fm. level; in the 24 fm. level east the lode is about 3 ft. wide—much the same as last reported on: going west we have not taken down any lode since my last. In the 12 fm. level east the lode is composed of spar, flockan, mundie, and lead—still laying open profitable ground. The stopes in this level are much the same, still yielding good work.—W. GODDEN : Oct. 27.

**BOSORN.**—The lode in the 50 end, west of Halket's shaft, is not taken down since last report. The lode in the stopes at the bottom of the 40 west is disordered, in consequence of a branch taking off from the north wall. The lode in the stopes over the back of the 50 west is 18 in. wide, and producing good stones of tin. The lode in the stopes in the 40, east of engine-shaft, is 12 in. wide, producing tin; the lode in the stopes in the 40, on Davis's lode, produces good stones of tin, as well as the winze in the 40 on same lode. The men at Davis's shaft have completed cutting plat, putting in pent-house, &c. The cross-cut in the well level is getting on expeditiously.—J. THOMAS : Oct. 24.

**BRITANNIA.**—We are now down in the engine-shaft 5 fms. below the 18; we are not able to get on very fast, owing to the hard ground we have to sink through. In the level below adit and the 10 west we have cut into some first-rate copper, and are saving some stones, worth 40/- per ton. Capt. Moorsom and Mr. Mitchell will be on the mine on Monday next, and on Tuesday we set the machinery to work on the gold-bearing gossans. Everything goes on satisfactorily, and promises to prove this a very remunerative adventure.

**BRYNTAIL.**—We have nearly completed the plat in the 12, and have driven 4 ft. east on the north part of the lode, which is producing some very good ore. We expect to get into the best part of the lode next week, indications at this point being very favourable. The winze sinking under the adit level produces good stones of ore. Whether we are yet in the most productive part of the lode I am not prepared to say. We are still making good progress in enlarging the deep adit—all other work is progressing satisfactorily.—JAMES ROACH : Oct. 26.

**BUTTERDON AND PENHAUGER.**—The lodes in operation at both these mines continue to present the usual flattering appearances; and the cross-cut at Butterdon is going on satisfactorily.—J. KEMP : Oct. 25.

**CALSTOCK UNITED.**—The lode in the 20 fm. level east, at the south mine, is much disordered by a limb of the cross-course. Varnish's shaft is suspended sinking for the time, for want of castings from the founders to complete the sinking lift; the sumpmen are, therefore, employed putting down tram-road in the deep adit. The drift from Victor's eastern pitch is hoisted to Hancock's shaft, and we consider this communication, in connection with the tram-road, of great advantage in the mundie department. We have more ground to cut in the eastern end of Caroline shaft, below the 25 fm. level, than we anticipated to make all right for the line of rods, but hope to finish in a few days to the 42. The lode in Caroline shaft, in the 42 east, contains branches of tin of good quality; the ground much speedier for driving than at the last setting. We shall send some of the stuff to surface as soon as the whin-shaft is in working order.—JOHN KERNICK ; WM. COOKE : Oct. 24.

**CARADON WOOD.**—In the past month the 43 cross-cut has been driven 4 fms. 5 ft. 10 in., at which point we intersected the eastern lode, and have driven on its course 7 ft. north, and 2 fms. 3 ft. south; the lode in the north end is about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and small portions of mundie; in the south end the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and of much the same components as the north end. In the above level the main lode has been driven 5 fms. 10 in.; the lode is about 3½ ft. wide, but rather in an unsettled state.—J. HOLMAN : Oct. 23.

**CLIVE.**—The lode in the deep adit level is without alteration, but the ground is more favourable for driving, which will facilitate our operations at this point. The wet weather has so much increased the water at the adit shaft, that we cannot sink it any further for the present, and if the rain continues we shall communicate it by telegraph, and hope soon to get the adit end under it.—J. DILBRIDGE ; C. CHEGWYN : Oct. 24.

**CREEFTOWN.**—We have, while occupied with the deep work of sinking the shaft, and completing the winze to obtain air for driving our 12 fm. level, little to report on this mine. The engine-shaft is now sunk 19 fms. 4 ft. below the 12 fm. level; the lode is 6 in. wide, with spots of ore. We hope to hole the rise to the winze next week. The stopes east of the shaft, in No. 3 level, are yielding some good copper and lead. No change in any other part of the mine.—M. WOOLCOCK : Oct. 26.

**COMBAMARTIN CONSOLS.**—The engine-shaft is now sunk between 8 and 9 fms., the ground is much stiffer than when I last wrote; the water is very quick. I find all the water in the shaft issues from the vein of capel mentioned in my last. I find this capel to be beautifully impregnated with silver-lead ore, particularly in the joints of the stones when broken. If the water in the shaft becomes any quicker, I recommend the shaft being suspended for a short time, until the adit level is further advanced towards the engine-shaft, which I calculate will take a great part of the water from the shaft in a few fathoms more driving; the men in the adit level are

progressing favourably. I have put men to take out the bob-pit by the shaft, as I think it advisable to get all the masons' work completed before frosty weather sets in. All other matters are progressing nearly the same as when I wrote the last report.—JOHN TREWEEK : Oct. 26.

**CUBERT UNITED.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is producing a little lead. The lode in the rise in the back of the 45 west still maintains its size and character; the lode to the east in this level is much the same as last reported. No alteration in the 35 west; the lode in this level east is not looking so well as we anticipated; there is still some good stones of lead in it, and it presents a very promising appearance. The lode in the 25 west is without important alteration. The lode in the 15 west is still producing some good stones of lead. No alteration in the lode in the engine-shaft at Trebelen since last. The prospect in the 40 north is much better than last reported on; at present it is worth 20/- per fathom. The lode in the 40 south is composed of flockan, mundie, and spar; from its present appearance we may expect the lead shortly. Towsey's shaft is cleared 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 36 fm. level. The engine and pitworks are in good working condition.—J. TREWEEK ; A. DOWS : Oct. 25.

**DEVON AND COURTEEN.**—The lode in the eastern end, in the 80 fathom level is a little improved, being about 2 feet wide, spotted with ore and mundie. The lode in the winze in the bottom of this level is much the same as last reported. The lode in the western end is at present a little improved, being spotted with ore and mundie.—THOMAS BAWDEN : Oct. 25.

**DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.**—For the last month the underground operations have been confined principally in driving the two adit ends. The men in the south end have cut the wall of the lode, and in two or three days they will cut into the lode; after which I shall be in a position to give you its size, character, &c. The men in the north end have not as yet cut the lode. They meet with branches of mundie, spotted with copper ore: it is evident we are not far from the lode. The sawyers and carpenters are busily engaged in preparing the timber for the horse-engine, &c. If we can get the castings from the foundry, we shall go to work in about 10 days.—MARTIN STEPHENS : Oct. 23.

**DEVON WEST BEAM.**—We have cut through the third north lode in the 30 fm. level, which is about 2 ft. wide, composed of prian, spar, peach, and tin—a very promising lode, with two defined walls, underlying south and 1 ft. in a fm. We have driven on its course west about 5 ft.; the ground around it is of very congealed killing. The lode in the 40 fm. level driving south still produces tin. The lode in the adit level, west of the whin-shaft, produces a little tin: we are only carrying a part, which is looking most promising. The stopes in the back of the 20 still produce good tin work. We have set a pitch to-day in the back of the 10 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, on Brooks' lode, by two men. We are getting on well with the dressing, and shall shortly have another parcel of tin ready for market.—M. STEPHENS : Oct. 27.

**DUNSLY WHEAL PHENIX.**—The tin in the shaft to eastern level is holding on, and is of first-rate quality. All the other workings are just the same as they have been looking for some time—very satisfactory.

**DYNGWM.**—The end of the 50 fm. cross-cut has cut into another branch of lead ore, making the third. We have cut about 3 in. of the present string without breaking through it. The 42 is without any further change, so also is the 22 and 32. We have anticipated your instructions as to the copper; I had it prepared for the mill last week; we are crushing and jiggling it; and shall finish it to-morrow night, and ship it off as soon as possible. The assay and price of our lot of ore last week was very satisfactory.—E. DAVIES : Oct. 24.

**EAGLEBROOK.**—We have now completed the sinking of the engine-shaft to the depth of the deep adit level, being 9 fathoms 3 feet from surface, and I have taken the miners from the engine-shaft and put them to sink a shaft on the lode 40 fms. to the west of it, on a good course of ore, until the adit level is driven to the engine-shaft to unwater it, after which we will immediately commence the sinking of it again. The adit level is still hard ground, and we have yet a little more than 9 fms. to drive to reach the engine-shaft. In this part of the mine the porphyritic rocks on both sides of the lode, but to the westward it reaches on the south side, and forms a fort wall; and on the north side of hanging wall is clay-slate. The western shaft, 80 fm. west of the engine-shaft, is about 4 fm. from surface; there is a very good lode of lead ore in the bottom of it, and it is favourable for sinking. This seems to be the best part of the mine, and in all probability the western shaft will be the principal shaft. We are opening on the lode 70 fms. further west, and have a good mixture of lead and copper ore. The prospects of the mine are improving, and I have every reason to believe that our most sanguine expectations will be realised. The surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.—E. DAVIES : Oct. 27.

**EAST CROWNDALE.**—The lode in the 55, driving east, has not been taken down this week, but will be in the ensuing week. The ground by its side, through which we have been driving, has a little improved, and the lode, so far as we can see, promises to turn out some good ore. We have still a branch of ore in the 35 west, but it does not look quite so good as last reported. The 47 is still poor, and perhaps it would be advisable to suspend it at the end of this month. Our operations towards the north lode in the 78 are going on favourably. The pitch on the south lode does not look quite so good as last reported, but the other pitches are without alteration worthy of notice. We have finished dressing for the next sampling, about 60 tons.

**EAST GOLPOUGH.**—The shaftmen are busily employed in making preparations for dropping the large lift. The 30 end is looking better than last week, lode large, and very promising, producing good stones of tin. The east and west stopes in the 30 are still producing just the same quality work as we mentioned in our former reports. We have not met with any lode in the 30 cross-cut yet, ground easier; it is a beautiful stratum. If we can meet with a lode in such ground as we now have in the cross-cut, I think we shall have a good one. The lode in the 20 end is not so large as last reported, but equally good for tin—a promising lode. The stopes in the back are still yielding good work. I was never more pleased with the appearance of the lode in the different places than to-day. The engineers are using every exertion in erecting the engine, and in our other operations we are getting on as fast as possible. The unsettled state of the weather is very much against us.—Oct. 21.

**EAST WHEAL ARTHUR.**—We have at last got the greater part of the castings from the foundry, and are progressing fast in putting the wheel together. We are still driving the adit level east from Tamar; the lode is looking much the same as when last reported.—A. BARRATT : Oct. 27.

**EAST WHEAL BEDFORD.**—The wheel is finished and painted, and the launders and rods are being fixed as fast as the weather will permit. The pumps will be dropped either Saturday or Monday next; therefore we will set to work as fast as possible.—J. CARPENTER : Oct. 27.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The ground in the 44 fm. level cross-cut is composed of a hard black capel and mundie, which is letting down a great deal of water; consequently, our progress is slow in driving. I hope we shall soon intercept the main part. I expect to sample on Friday next.—Oct. 22.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—We are still driving on the flockan on the south part of the lode in the tunnel level end. We intend to drive a few fathoms further before we cross-cut the lode north; the tributaries have a good lode on the back of the level. We have broken some splendid stones of red oxide, gray and black ore, and greens from the 45 fm. level driving east, towards Homersham's shaft, and the tunnel level end. The 55 fm. level driving east is just the same as in my last report, producing stones of ore occasionally. We are also driving on the south part of the lode in the 40, on Davis's lode, produces good stones of tin, as well as the winze in the 40 on same lode. The men at Davis's shaft have completed cutting plat, putting in pent-house, &c. The cross-cut in the well level is getting on expeditiously.—J. THOMAS : Oct. 26.

**GAWTON UNITED.**—There is no alteration worthy of notice in Bayly's shaft since last report. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 10 fm. level is about 2 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with spots of yellow and peacock copper, which will enhance the value of the mine considerably; but owing to the great quantity of water we are obliged to suspend operations until we sink our engine-shaft to the 10, and cross-cut at that depth to intersect the lode, by which means we shall unwater it, and be in a position to work the same perfectly dry.—JOSEPH EUDAY : Oct. 24.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.**—The lode in the 110 end east is still large, but unproductive. We have put these men to rise in the back of the level for air. The hole in the winze sinking under the 54 fm. level west has improved a little, and is yielding near ½ ton of lead per fm. The other bargains are the same as last reported.—R. WILLIAMS : Oct. 22.

**KNOCKATRELLANE.**—The underground work has principally been confined to two lodes, Nos. 1 and 2. On the former we are sinking, at present, our main shaft by 15 men, and on the latter we are driving an adit level by four men, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, impregnated with rich spots of copper ore, and giving indications of a very promising end. On clearing up an old shaft that was sunk some 12 years since at a depth of 10 fms., we discovered a lode 9 ft. wide, interspersed throughout with spots of yellow and peacock copper, which will enhance the value of the mine considerably; but owing to the great quantity of water we are obliged to suspend operations until we sink our engine-shaft to the 10, and cross-cut at that depth to intersect the lode, by which means we shall unwater it, and be in a position to work the same perfectly dry.—JOSEPH EUDAY : Oct. 24.

**LAMERTON UNITED.**—We are continuing our cross-cut north to intersect the engine-shaft, which we suppose to be about 6 ft. from our present end, also to cut the Great Wheal Friendship lode, which we think is also pretty close at hand, in consequence of our having very large and strong, but kindly, capels in our end, which is the reason of our progress in the end being so slow, anticipating that my next report will inform you of my having cut the lode.—JOHN LUKE.

**MARKE VALLEY.**—The engine-shaft is being sunk in very hard ground. The 50 fm. level, going west, is in easy granite. Driving east in this level, on the north part of Sarum lode, the yield is 4 tons of copper ore per fathom; the stopes in the back to 2½ fms. are producing 3 tons; driving east, on the south part, the lode is yielding from 2 to 3 tons per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 65 fm. level is yielding 18 tons of copper ore per fm. The 70 fm. level, going west, is in sandstone. The lode in the 70 fm. level, going west, is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, and giving indications of a very promising end. The stopes in the back of the 70 fm. level, going west, are a little ore, which we have only just touched; it we cannot speak much as to its value. We have at the same time tapped the water in the winze, as we anticipated, so that we shall not be long before we can sink again, when I hope we shall raise a fair quantity of ore.—R. B. SHEPPARD : Oct. 22.

**MOLLAND.**—The lift is fixed in the 62, and the engine draining from the same; the sumpmen, in cutting the plat in this level, have cut into the lode, which appears to be large. The lode in the 52 east is opening large, with spots of ore; the stopes in the back of this level will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 42 east will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The men in the open cutting have sunk several pits in old rubbish without finding any ground; it appears to me the back of the lode here has been taken away for several fathoms in length. The men in the adit at the eastern hill have stripped down the branches in the side, which came out in the level; I have, however, ordered them to cut in the side a few feet, to see if any more lode can be met with



## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &amp;c.

METAL MARKET, London, October 28, 1853.

ENGLISH IRON.	per Ton.	SPELTER.	
Bar and bolt $\alpha$	£29 0 0	On the spot ..... p. ton £21	5-21 10 0
In Wales $\alpha$	- 8 2 0	To arrive ..... "	5-21 10 0
In Liverpool $\alpha$	- 8 10 0		
In Staffordshire $\alpha$	- 9 10 0		
*Sheets, single $\alpha$	- 11 10 0		
* " double $\alpha$	- 13 0 0		
Hoop $\alpha$	- 10 15 0	Tough cake $\alpha$ .....	107 10 0
Rod, round $\alpha$	- 10 0 0	Sheathing and bolts $\alpha$ .....	107 10 0
Nail rod, square $\alpha$	- 9 10 0	Sheet $\alpha$ .....	0 1 0
Rails (Wales) $\beta$	- 8 5 0	Bottoms $\alpha$ .....	0 1 1
" (Staffordshire) $\beta$	- 8 5 0	Old $\alpha$ .....	-
Railway Chairs, Clyde $\beta$	- 4 10 0	Yellow Metal $\alpha$ .....	0 0 10 4
Pig, No. 1, Clyde $\beta$	- 3 12 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. + cut.	2 0 0
3-5 lbs. No. 1 & 2-5 lbs. No.	- 3 12 0		
No. 1, in Wales $\epsilon$	- 4 10 0		
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	- 4 10 0		
Stirling's Non-laminating, & Hardened, Surface Rails	9 0 0 - 9 2 0		
Cold-blast, No. 1 Foundry	5 10 0 - 6 10 0		
Charcoal bars	- 14 10 0		
Stirling's Patent, Glasg.	- 3 12 6		
Toughened Pigs $\beta$	4 0 0 - 4 5 0		
Ditto Wales			
FOREIGN IRON. $\alpha$		FOREIGN TIN. $\alpha$	
Swedish .....	- 11 10 0	Banca ..... p. cwt.	6 2 0
Russian CCOND .....	- 17 0 0	Straits (uncertified) .....	6 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	- 6 0 0		
		TIN-PLATES. $\beta$	
Swedish keg, nominal	- 16 0 0	IC Charcoal p. box .....	- 1 11 6
Ditto faggot .....	- - -	IX Ditto .....	- 1 17 6
		IC Coke .....	- 1 6 6
		IX Ditto .....	- 1 12 6
		Canada plates $\alpha$ , ton .....	- 13 0 0
TIN. $\alpha$		QUICKSILVER $\beta$ .... p. lb. ....	- 0 2 4
In sheets $\alpha$ .....	p. ton 30 0 0	Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, nett; c, 3 dito; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto;	
		f, 1½ ditto; g, 1½ in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—Discount 5 per cent.	

<sup>a</sup> Delivered in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.

RAILS.—The makers having shown a disposition to give way slightly in prices, has brought in buyers to a large extent—several thousands tons have been contracted for, and the few lots in speculators' hands, have been cleared off the market.

SCOTCH PIG IRON.—A considerable rise has taken place, in consequence of the diminution of the stock, and the increase both of present and prospective shipments—prices opened at 6ds. and touched 72s. for Mixed Nos. viz.: three-fifths No. 1, and two-fifths No. 3, good merchantable brands, free on board ship at Glasgow. American brands now command, No. 1 Gartsherrie 79s., Glengarnock 78s., and Summerlee 77s., and are difficult to procure even at those rates for immediate delivery; altogether the Iron trade may be considered to be in a most healthy position, as all the quotations connected therewith are based on actual wants; and the interests of manufacturers is rather to keep prices down than uphold them.

STAFFORDSHIRE MANUFACTURED IRON is in excellent demand.

STAFFORDSHIRE PIG IRON cannot be purchased so well by 5s. per ton.

COPPER is in good request and maintains its position.

LEAD.—The trade having purchased largely, the market is firm, with an upward tendency.

BANCA AND STRAITS TIN.—In moderate request.

SWEDISH STEEL is more enquiry after.

SPELTER is firm at 217. 10s. on the spot and 227. December shipment.

TIN PLATES.—A limited business doing.

GLASGOW, Oct. 27.—Our iron market has suddenly advanced under the impulse of speculation to 72s. 9d. for warrants. Several makers are reported to have realised largely at rates from 70s. to 72s. To-day we have buyers at 72s. 6d. Bars are firm, but no advance has been formally declared; that, however, may be looked for in course.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.—The demand for manufactured iron continues large, although there is a check for the present to the American orders. Much difficulty is still experienced with the workmen in Staffordshire, and the production is thereby considerably limited. Owing to some London speculators having operated freely in Scotch pig-iron, the price has been run up to 70s. per ton; but the character of the movement, as well as the high price, excites distrust, and prevents their business. The demand for tin-plates is limited, but prices are well supported. In tin, lead, and copper we have no change to notice. Our present prices are—Gartsherrie, No. 1 f.o.b. at Glasgow, 37. 15s. per ton; good bars, No. 1, 37. 11s.; ditto, mixed Nos. 37. 10s.; ditto, ditto, three months open delivery, 37. 12s. 6d.; merchant bar, Wales, 37. 18s.; ditto, Liverpool, 37. 15s.; nail-rod, Trefusis, 9s. 6d.; hoop, 10s. 15s.; sheet, 11s. 15s.; bar, best crown, 10s.; boiler plate, 12s. Tin-plates—Charcoal, I.c., Liverpool, 17. 13s. per box; coke, i.e., 17. 6s. 6d.

MINES.—There is very little alteration to remark upon this week in the Share Market, which continues in a dull, inactive state, and many shares which a few months since were selling at high premiums are now offered at heavy discounts. The continued "calls" during the depressed state of the Money Market are tiring out the patience of speculators, and it would, as we have often advised, be expedient to limit the operations of non-paying mines as much as possible, until the times bear a more favourable aspect. By this means labour would become cheaper and more abundant, and a cessation of calls would tend to give a better tone to the market, which has been completely overdone with new mines. Alfred Consols have advanced to 28s. to 29s.; Great Alfreds, 35s. to 40s.; West Alfred Consols, 11s.; Herdfoot, 10s.; South Tamar, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; South Cadron, 23s. to 24s.; North Towy, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; Trefusis, 15s. to 16s.; Uny, 10s.; Tavy Consols, 2s.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 21s.; West Cadron, 23s.; Bassett, 62s. At the Wheal Robins meeting, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, to reduce the cost, the operations at this mine are to be confined to driving the 20 and 40 fm. levels towards the cross-course, near which, in Wheal Sisters, upwards of 9000t. of ore was raised.

In the Bullion Market,—Mexican and South American dollars, 5s. per oz. Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grains in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. The remainder of the bar silver brought in by the steamer *La Plata* has been taken, chiefly for India and China, at the price last reported—viz., 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard. Very large amounts of silver have for some time past been forwarded to London, as the produce of the English silver-lead mines, and are then dispatched to the East. There are also very heavy imports of the poorer ores from the silver mines of South America and elsewhere, which, although hitherto regarded as unworthy of the cost of transport, are now smelted to a considerable profit in London. In fact quite a new branch of business is springing up in this way. The British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company, lately established, is carrying on a large business in the smelting of these silver ores.

At West Cadron bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday (Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair), the accounts showed—Nett profit for two months, 1772. 3s. 6d., and balance in favour of adventurers, 3063. 2s. 7d. A dividend of 6s. per share was declared. The managing agent stated, that the mine had improved during the last two months, and he had every reason to anticipate that equally satisfactory results would be declared at the next bi-monthly meeting.

At the Botallack Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 3827. 17s. 7d.; copper ore sold July and Sept. (less dues 1-18th, 64s. 4d.), 1092. 11s. 10d.; tin sold (less dues 1-24th, 110s. 10s. 9d.), 2542. 8d.; sundry credits, 15. 15s. = 4499. 12s. 5d.—By mine cost, 1483. 0s. 10d.; carriage, 159. 19s. 9d.; coals, 229. 18s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 626. 18s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 2000. 2s. 9d. The nett profit for the two months was 1137. 5s. 2d. A dividend of 5s. per 1-2000th share was declared, which, after payment, left balance to next account, 1000. 2s. 9d.

At the Wheal Jane meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months, ending August, showed—Balance from last account, 355. 2s. 2d.; ores sold (less dues), 1694. 1s. 2d.; carriage and quay dues, 194. 18s. 8d. = 2244. 6d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 1641. 8s. 3d.; by dividend of 17. per share (512); leaving balance in hand, 90. 17s. 9d.

At the East Pool meeting, on Monday, the accounts for Aug. and Sept. showed—Ores sold (less dues), 2260. 0s. 3d.; water drainage, 20f. = 2280. 0s. 3d.—Balance from last account, 98. 6s. 1d.; ditto from 1816, 270. 10s. 9d.; costs and merchants' bills, 1823. 15s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 87. 5s. 9d.

At Wheal Stanley meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months ending August 31st, showed—Balance from last account, 103. 18s. 3d.; costs and merchants' bills, 169. 5s. 3d. = 273. 3s. 6d.—By call on 952 shares, 23s.—leaving balance against the adventurers, 35. 3s. 6d. The arrears, amounting to 46s., were ordered to be immediately collected, and a call of 4s. per share was made.

At Fowey Consols Mine meeting, on the 22d instant, the accounts for May, June, July, and August, showed—Mine cost, May, 2689. 4s. 6d.; June, 2644. 11s.; July, 2773. 15s. 7d.; August, 2566. 18s. 9d.; West Fowey Consols adventurers for slimes, 25. 16s. 2d. = 10,702. 6s. —22 parcels of copper ore sold, 9442. 18s. 1d.; two parcels of mudi, 160. 17s. 6d.; materials sold, 293. 10s. 11d.; sundries received, 279. 0s. 6d.; leaving balance against the mine, 525. 19s., which sum deducted from the reserve fund (3589. 4s. 9d.), leaves a balance to the credit of the company of 3063. 5s. 9d. Mr. W. Davies, the purser, reported that the prospects of the mine may be considered good; but owing to the scarcity of underground labourers, and the high rate of wages now paid, combined with the

great advance of price on every article used in the working of a mine, he regretted that he could not hold out any expectation of an early division of profits.

At Tokenbury Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Byron in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 1427. 9s. 8d.—Total expenditure for six months, 1070. 16s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 356. 13s. The report stated that the engine-shaft was now down about 51 fms. below the adit, and it was shortly intended to drive upon the lode towards the South Cadron Mine, where recently a new discovery had been made. On approaching the same channel of ground, favourable results are anticipated. The 37 fm. level has been extended on D lode towards Bath's cross-course, which will be intersected in about one month. It is then intended to drive north and south, in order to develop the several promising veins at these points.

At West Wheal Trannack meeting, on Monday (William Hooper, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 208. 9s.; amount of call, 333. 15s. = 542. 4s.—Mine cost for July and August, 322. 12s. 6d.; commission, 37. 0s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of shareholders, 216. 10s. 9d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Captain M. W. Martyn reported that by the 27th inst. the water-wheel and appendages, with the pumpwork in the shaft, will be completed and ready for working; and that when the mine is cleared out they will raise both tin and copper.

At Trevenen Mine meeting, on Monday (Charles Adams, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital, 540.—Balance from last meeting, 221. 11s. 2d.; mine cost, July and August, 510. 3s. 10d.; commission, &amp;c., 47. 8s. 6d.; leaving balance in hand, 21. 16s. 6d. A call of 7s. per share was made. Captain M. W. Martyn reported that on the 26th inst. the engine would be at work, and that with respect to the prospects of the mine, his good opinion will be confirmed by the regular returns of tin.

At East Polgoon meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Fermistone in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of adventurers, 396. 2s. 4d. Capt. Dunstan reported, that notwithstanding the many difficulties to be encountered, the smiths, sawyers, and carpenters were busily employed in erecting the new engine. In the course of three or four weeks the dressing floors would be completed, and in a short period the mine would be making returns.

At Caradon Consols quarterly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Hinde Brown in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 1536. ; by balance from the last account, 359. 0s. 3d.—Mine cost, three months, 389. 16s. 4d.; merchants' bills, 346. 6s. 9d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 440. 16s. 8d. Capt. Dunstan, who attended the meeting, stated that a discovery had been made in the 27 fm. level east, where there was a lode producing 1 ton of good copper ore per fm., of the average value of 12s. per ton. He recommended sinking the present engine-shaft 20 fms. deeper without loss of time.

At Calstock Consols Mine meeting, on the 21st inst. (H. A. Harvie, Esq., in the chair), the account showed—Liabilities to end of Aug., 866. 18s.—Calls in arrear, 834. 17s. 11d.; leaving balance against mine, 32. 0s. 1d. Value of plant, machinery, mudi, on quays, &amp;c., 1020. The purser reported that since August the calls in arrear had been reduced to 260. 19s. 9d., and the liabilities in proportion. A call of 1s. per share was made, payable forthwith. It was resolved that all shares on which calls up to this day are not paid, either in cash or by acceptance, on or before the 15th Nov. next, be absolutely forfeited. Captain W. B. Collom reported that since August last the progress in the different workings had been very satisfactory, with every appearance of soon developing important results, and that the mine had never looked so well as it does at present.

At Blaen Caylen Mine meeting, on the 20th inst. (Thos. Miers, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Capital, 1360.—Purchase of sett, 300. ; mine cost, 621. 14s. 2d.; materials, 201. 19s. 4d.; buildings, machinery, &amp;c., 95. 9s. 11d.; agency, 55. 8s.; office expenses, 64. 19s.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 207. 9s. 7d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Thos. Miers, Esq., Samuel Weatherley, Esq., and Robert Smith, Esq., were appointed the committee of management for the next three months. Capt. John Frank reported that 30 fms. from the mouth of the adit level a gossany lode of rather promising appearance was intersected. They have driven the cross-cut west of the adit level 35 fms., and have still to drive 55 fms. before they come under the engine-shaft.

At Wheal Arthur meeting, on Thursday (Jas. Ensor, Esq., in the chair) the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1641. 6s. 11d.; balance on account of call made in June last, 353. ; copper ore sold, 1927. 18s. 3d. = 3922. 5s. 2d.—Mine cost and stores for Aug., 569. 10s. 3d.; Sept., 723. 5s. 2d.; land damage, 216. 4s. 4d.; rent, 24. 3s. 6d.; balance of engine, 350. ; castings, 183. 19s. 6d.; legal expenses, 70. 6s. 9d.; stationery, 6. 15s.; leaving cash balance in favour of mine, 1748. 0s. 8d., to which add copper ore, sold on the 20th instant, 288 tons (computed), 2171. 0s. 6d.; making the estimated balance of assets, 3919. 1s. 2d. The chairman stated that the whole of the calls were paid upon, and that the company was entirely free from debt; but as they were prosecuting the works with great energy, and had a vast number of hands employed, it was impossible to say what would be their costs for the next two months. In the course of that period they would be able to ascertain with certainty not only whether it would be desirable to declare a dividend, but whether they would be in a position to continue the payment of dividends. The committee did not recommend the payment of a dividend on the present occasion, as they were desirous of placing the mine in a permanent position; and there could be no doubt that it would not only become one of the most respectable of British mines, but one of the first magnitude. The meeting, which was numerously attended, concurred in these views. The committee and auditors were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for their past services. A vote of thanks was also passed to Capts. Carpenter and W. Watson for their able and lucid report. Mr. J. Burls, jun., in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for his zeal and assiduity, observed that Mr. Ensor must feel it an honour to preside over such a meeting as this; and as it had been said that "manners make the man," he (Mr. Burls) might, perhaps, be allowed to remark that the character and conduct of shareholders constituted the respectability of a company. The chairman thanked the shareholders for their expression of confidence; and begged to assure them that he should do the utmost in his power to promote the interest of the company. [A full report of the proceedings will be found in another column.]

At the Tee Side Mine meeting, at Newcastle, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 372. 13s. 9d.; labour cost, Sept., 215. 9s. 11d.; ditto Oct., 249. 2s. 11d. = 837. 6s. 7d.—By calls, 600. ; ores sold, 147. 9s. 5d.; leaving balance against the adventurers, 89. 17s. 2d. Capt. Joseph Collom reported that the water was forced to the bottom of the mine; splendid ribs of ore were standing on each side the shaft, and in the back of the 24 fm. level. The back of the 20 still continued as good as ever; and 50 bings of ore were ready to be drawn to surface. The lode at Metal Band was still very promising, 4 ft. wide, all good work. The secretary informed the meeting that, in reply to the memorial to the lord of the manor, the dues had been reduced from 1-7th to 1-10th. It having been recommended by the committee that, in order to raise more capital for effectually working this promising mine, the number of shares be increased from 4800 to 6400—an addition of 1600 shares; and that they be issued at 30s. per share. After some observations from the chairman and secretary, on the position and prospects of the company, a resolution founded on such recommendation was passed.

At the Gawton United Mines meeting, on Monday (P. Stansby, Esq., in the chair), Mr. Ensor proposed that the existing rules be rescinded, which was seconded by Mr. Dunsford. Mr. Fuller moved as an amendment that the present rules be retained. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Hallett, who could not see that it would be of any advantage to the shareholders to make new rules; unless there was some reason, or some necessity for such a change, he thought it objectionable, and calculated to operate prejudicially to the interests of the company, as parties were apt to take alarm. If they appointed gentlemen as the committee who would attend to their duties, and not select parties for their names, he thought, under Mr. Stansby's management, everything would be done to the satisfaction of the shareholders. The question having been put to a show of hands, there were eight for the amendment, and thirteen for the original motion. Mr. Fuller then demanded a scrutiny, when there appeared or the amendment 1447 shares, and 266 by proxies = 1713. For the original motion, the shareholders present held 1616 shares, and 65 proxies = 1681. The amendment was accordingly carried

# THE MINING JOURNAL.

**At the Grand Duchy of Baden Mine meeting, on Monday, Mr. Banfield, who had invited the shareholders to hear his views, stated that he had just returned from the mines, where he had endeavoured to discover why the ore raised before July had not been prepared for market, and also why there had been a falling off since of from 60 to 40 tons per month. He had obtained reports from Capt. Eddy, of Grassington Mines, and also of an eminent smelter, of the utmost importance to the shareholders, but which his brother directors refused to adopt, for which treatment he could not account. By laying the particulars before the meeting he had done his duty. A resolution was passed to call a special meeting, and the requisition will lie at Mr. Banfield's office for signature.**

**At the Great Nugget Vein Gold Mining Company's meeting, in Sydney, the directors determined to return to the shareholders who have paid up in full one-half of their capital; a dividend of 2s. will be paid on the 2s. shares, and of 1s. on the shares of 10s. The moiety of the capital is thus returned because the directors, at present, cannot employ it. The company, however, is continuing its operations, and getting its machinery into work.**

**At a special meeting of the Van Diemen's Land Company, on Thursday, Messrs. William Lynes and James Lomergan were elected directors. The directors expect in a short time to be able to declare a dividend of 10s. per share, and the affairs of the company in the colony were in a satisfactory and improving position. Mr. Gibson, the agent there, is expected in England, to attend the annual meeting in March.**

**The Linares Mining Company have received advices to the 15th inst. In the 75 the lode was promising, worth 1½ ton per fathom; the 65 west, 4 tons; east, 2 tons; the rise against Arroyo's winze, 5 tons; Caballeros winze, 1½ ton; Arroyo's winze, 2½ tons; San Jorge had improved, worth 4 tons; the 55 end, east of Fortune's winze, had also improved, worth 3 tons; the 45, east of Thorne's, 3 tons; the 31 ditto, 1 ton, and at Field's, the lode in the 31 was worth 2 tons per fathom. The tribute pitches were producing a fair quantity of ore. Ore weighed in during the week, 82 tons 9 cwt.**

**The Colonial Gold Company have received advices from Mr. Thomas Conner, their superintendent in Victoria, extending to the 21st of July. He gives a detailed account of the arrangements he was making for the establishment of reduction works on a grant obtained from the Government, situated at Sandhurst diggings, and speaks confidently of the probable results of his contemplated operations, both as regards quartz crushing and washing the alluvium. The expenses attending the formation of the establishment, it appears, are far greater than those to which the similar undertakings of the company have been subjected in New South Wales. Nevertheless, Mr. Conner states that the superior richness of the auriferous stuffs in Victoria to those found in the sister colony will more than counterbalance the difference of cost of labour and provisions. For ordinary servants he was paying 10s. per diem, and for skilled labourers and mechanics, from 20s. to 25s. In both cases rations have to be supplied free of charge. By the ship *Marlborough*, Mr. Conner sent forward 236 ozs. gold-dust; and by the *Eagle*, the company have received from him a further remittance of 968 ozs., which he had purchased with the funds sent to him for such purposes. The Colonial Gold Company, also received by the steamer *Argo*, 628 ozs. of gold in nuggets and bars, from Mr. Spence, the superintendent in New South Wales. This gold is the produce of the company's workings at Louisa Creek, and many of the nuggets are of great beauty and interest.**

**The British Australian Gold Mining Company have received advices to the 28th June. A remittance of 287 ozs. of gold from the Tambaroura has arrived, as also specimens of the quartz, which will be analysed forthwith; there is not one but where gold is visible. The company's commissioner had met with an excellent vein, which he had named "Coronation," and put two men to sink a shaft. It was the opinion that 15 fms. would prove its size, and that the thread vein was joined to the main lode. They had six thread veins, which would all pay for working, and employ them for three years, even if the master or main lode should prove to be not worth the expense.**

**The shareholders of the Adelaide Land and Gold Company will be glad to find, from an announcement in our advertising columns, that the local managers are actively prosecuting their duties; considerable purchases of land have been effected, and we may soon expect to hear of some progress towards profitable results.**

**The scrip of the New South Wales Coal and Inter-Colonial Steam Navigation Company can now be exchanged for sealed certificates of the shares. The forms of claim for registration must be filled up and deposited with the scrip before the 14th Nov. next. Those shares for which no claim for registration is made will be registered in the name of the original subscriber.**

**The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have convened a second annual meeting of the shareholders, to take place on the 9th November next, to receive a report from the directors, and to transact the general business of the company.**

**From South Australia, we have the Adelaide journals to the 13th Aug. The weekly Government land sale, on the 11th inst., was very successful, much competition being displayed—the chief purchases being made for the Adelaide Land and Gold Company. The amount realised was £434. 5s. The comparative returns of these sales for the years 1852 and 1853 afford gratifying proof of the prosperity of the colony. The total amount received on account of land sold in the first half-year of 1852 was £13,627. 9s., and for the same period in 1853, £14,054. 19s. The average realised per acre in 1852 was 22s. 1d., and in 1853, 26s. 1d. Coal has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Geelong, in the Barabool-hill district: a shaft is being sunk, and boring is about to be carried on in several places. The indications are very promising, and a company is likely to be formed to work the mines.**

**From California, we learn that the mining interests continued in a prosperous condition; and, under the operation of improved machinery, and by the application of science to the working of the mines, must continue to do so for years to come. At Butlersville, a new town 10 miles from Crescent City, from 40 to 50 miners were at work, who were making from \$60 to \$70 per day, and the diggings were supposed to be very extensive. Nearly all the population had left Crescent City to prospect the new diggings, and the accounts they brought were very flattering. Gold had also been found in large quantities under the buildings of Placerville.**

**The silver mines of Arizona, in Sonora, about which Raouset de Boulbon had a difficulty with the Mexican authorities some time ago, have turned out to be of unparalleled richness. News had been received at Guaymas, a short time previous to his departure, announcing that immense deposits of silver had been discovered at Arizona, yielding \$1 worth of pure silver to 3 lbs. of ore. The news produced great excitement among the inhabitants, and upwards of 1000 men had left Guaymas and Hermosilla for the mines.**

**The London, Melbourne, and Sydney Bank have received advices per *Argo*, that Mr. Reed Mackenzie, the manager of their bank, had arrived at Adelaide, per *Victoria*. The Governor, Sir H. Young, was absent on a tour up the country to inspect the Murray River. The reception he had received from the Colonial Secretary was most favourable. In the absence of the Governor, which was anticipated to be about a month, his determination was to proceed to Sydney and Melbourne; and, after having had interviews with the authorities, then to return to Adelaide. We mentioned last June that Mr. Mackenzie was furnished with credentials from his grace the Duke of Newcastle to the respective governors of the several colonies.**

**The British and Colonial Smelting and Reduction Company have sent to London a plate of silver, weighing 10,131 ozs.**

**We regret to announce the death of Capt. Thomas Lean, the superintendent of the Liguanea of Jamaica Copper Mining Company, who has fallen a victim to the yellow fever. A special general meeting of the shareholders is called for the 3d of November, to consider the steps necessary to be taken arising from his death, and also on other general business. We announced on the 8th inst. that no report had been received by the company through the illness of the captain, and which, as now appears, has terminated fatally.**

**The Gold Mining share market this week has been generally steady, without, however, any marked increase in business. The enquiries have been chiefly for Agua Fria, Nouveau Monde, and Colonial Gold; but in no case is there any decided improvement in prices. The less accredited descriptions, in which category must now be included the Anglo-Californian, are scarcely salable at heavy discount. On Monday, Colonial Gold improved 5s. per share, Agua Fria was 2 to 2½ prem., while Port Philip was 7-16ths to 5-16ths dis. On Tuesday, Nouveau Monde was better, and Colonial Gold weaker; and up to the close of the market, yesterday evening, all descriptions were flatter. The accounts which have come to hand from the Australian colonies state that the yield of gold is**

**nabated; nevertheless, it is to be regretted that the lawlessness which prevails there renders both life and property insecure. The arrivals of gold this week have been very large: on board the *Eagle*, one passenger had a nugget of 40 lbs. weight; and Mr. William Harrison brought home, by the *Argo* 3000 ozs. of gold-dust. The arrivals of gold have been—**

<i>Eagle</i> , 120 packages, weighing .....	Ozs. 63,932	10 value £ 256,000	
<i>Charlotte Jane</i> .....	34,485	0 "	137,000
<i>Pelham</i> .....	4,421	0 "	17,600
<i>Argo</i> .....	134,434	0 "	567,777

Total ..... Ozs. 237,292 0 £ 978,377

**The following vessels, with gold on board, are known to be on their way to England from Australia:—**

Name.	Sailed,	Ounces.
<i>Surge</i> , from Sydney	July 1	6,320
<i>American Lass</i> , from Sydney	July 1	600
<i>Port Wallace</i> , from Geelong	July 2	10,108
<i>Royal George</i> , from Geelong	July 5	16,593

Total ounces ..... 33,423

**The *Bengal*, which put into Rio, leaky, has also 25,000 ounces on board. This shows total of 58,423 ounces, worth £233,600.**

**The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—L'Aigle d'Or, 2½ to 3½ dis.; London and Virginian Gold and Copper, 1½ dis. to 2½ prem.; Australian Mutual, 2½ to 3½ dis.; Chartered Australian, 2½ to 3½ dis.; Golden Mountain, 2½ to 3½ dis.; Garnett and Moseley, 2 to 3½ prem.; Australian Consols, 2½ to 3½ dis.; Albion Gold, 2 to 3½ dis.**

**In Miscellaneous Shares, prices have been generally maintained. Australian Agricultural opened on Monday at 33 to 33½; and showed an upward tendency during the week, closing at 33½ to 36. Peel River, at the beginning of the week were 4½, but shared in the general improvement, and left off yesterday at 1½ prem. Berlin Water-Works, 2; Angarrack Consols, par to 1½; Crystal Palace on Monday were quoted at 5½ to 6, and continued to improve; on Thursday they reached 5½ to 6, but yesterday slightly receded, closing at 5½. British American Land, 58; Netherlands Land, 31; South Australian Land, 33½ to 34; Van Diemen's Land, 15. The following are the closing prices at which shares in the Joint-stock Banks have changed hands.—Australia, 71; Chartered Bank of Asia, 1½ to 1 dis.; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 1½; New South Wales, 43 to 45; South Australia, 40½ to 40; Union of Australia, 70 to 69; Commercial of London, 32½; London Joint-Stock, 22 to 24; London and Westminster, 33 to 35; Union of London, 18 to 19.**

**In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, business has been done at the following prices—British Iron, 8; Rhymney Iron, 26 to 27; New South Wales Coal, 2½ to 3½ dis.; Mount Carbon Coal, 2 to 2½ dis.; Australasian Coal, 2½ to 3½ dis.**

## THE GREAT MINERS' STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—The public in the mining districts of this county are greatly surprised at your leading article of the 17th September, in reference to the turnout at Wigan. You say, "The former (Wigan) have obtained three different advances since Christmas, making 45 per cent. in all; and their present strike is an attempt to extort a further advance of 15 per cent." &c. We are not surprised at the *Times* making such an assertion, but it is to be greatly lamented that you, Sir, should copy such false statements from that arch-enemy of the labouring man.

The miners of Wigan, since last Christmas, have had one advance, and only one, and that was 2d. to the shilling, simply making their then shilling into 1s. 2d.; and this is the truth, and the whole truth, on this subject. The men's request is perfectly reasonable, and wages have not been advanced in the same proportion as coal. I use several tons of coal per week in my business: 16 months ago, I was paying 5s. per ton at the pit-bar for coals; at the present time, and for some time back, I have been paying 10s. for the same sort of coals. What advance have the men got out of this 5s. per ton? not 3d. People do not grumble to pay an advanced price for their coals, providing the working miner should receive a fair proportion of the advance. At present, Sir, the public is very much dissatisfied with the unconscionable extortion of the coal owners: it is no use talking, the masters will not pay proper wages unless they are compelled to do so. Many small tradesmen, like myself, who use about 5 tons per week, will feel it very hard to be taxed to the tune of 25s. per week, when the men must only receive little more than the odd shilling. But you will please bear in mind, that at the collieries of the Earl of Crawford and Bellcarres, Messrs. Brancier's, Mr. Thicknesse's, M.P., and some others, it is the masters who have stopped the men, and not the men who have turned out. The men's requests are fair and moderate, when we take into consideration the extraordinary high price of coals. Some parties say that the men ought to be content with the present rate of wages, because they are good: was not 7s. 6d. per ton a good price for good house-dire coals at the pit-bank? Yes, it was; but because coals are scarce, they are now advanced to the extraordinary price of 10s. per ton; and they will put another 5s. on if they think they can get it: at one pit they tried it on fairly; they advanced coals at pit-bank to 15s. 4d., but this was rather too much of a good thing, consequently they have reduced them again to the more modest sum of 10s. per ton: here is cent per cent, upon the prior, and the men have got nothing like a fair share of the advance that has been put upon coals. Why should they not participate in it? the men deny that they are either receiving or asking for extraordinary wages. As the prices paid by the masters to miners when they are working by the day is a fair criterion of what men make on an average by piece-work, I here give you a list of prices at the leading collieries, in and about Wigan.

Ince Hall, 10 hours per day; a collier doing an occasional day's work, 2s. 10d.; out of which he has 1d. per day stopped for oil, and has his own tools to find beside; men working regularly at day-work, receive according to ability from 2s. 4d. to 3s. Halliburton's Ince, 8 hours: colliers employed occasionally, 3s. 6d.; ditto, regular, 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., and 3s. Kirkless Hall: colliers employed occasionally, 3s. 6d.; ditto, regular, 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 3s. Winstanley: good stout colliers in the bloom of life, brought up to the trade, 2s. 6d.; inferior men, 2s. Such, Sir, is a fair sample of the exorbitant wage paid around Wigan. As men are very anxious after day-work in preference to piece-work, it speaks for itself which is best; the day-wage man earns more on an average than the piece-work collier does: the appearance of the day-wage man is superior to that of the collier in clothing and every other thing. The men are willing to prove that the statements made by the masters about their earnings is entirely false, if the masters will produce their books before a proper tribunal, capable of judging. There is a system of imposition carried on at Ince Hall, in connection with finding the men and boys oil for lights: if a man works only three days during a fortnight in the Cannel-pits, he has deducted from his wages the price of two tubs, which in some cases amounts to 11d. per tub; in this case, a man is not furnished with above two pennyworth of oil, and thus loses 1s. 3d. at this said colliery. A man and his drawer may stop down pit all day without any tub to fill his colts into: the day is lost, and he, the man, must pay his drawer from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., although he has not sent up coals to pay him with. I am also instructed to say that the men have had no rule or regulation amongst themselves as to the quantity of work each man should perform, nor the number of days he should work: each and every miner, without violating any rule, was at perfect liberty to perform what quantity of work he thought proper, and attend it as many days as he pleased.

Again, the men wish it to be clearly and distinctly understood, that the masters were the real aggressors, and not the men: it is true that they sent in a copy of the following statement, without any real intention of turning out:—

TO THE OWNERS OF COLLIERIES IN LANCASHIRE.

It is with feelings of reluctance that we have to appeal to you on the present occasion, but a sense of duty to our wives and children, and ourselves, compel us to do so, when we take into consideration the difficulties we have to contend with. Since we called your attention to this subject before, there has been a considerable advance on the various articles which we use; this increases our difficulties still more: and there is another matter that confirms us in our opinion; for we find that during the last few months there has been a considerable advance in the price of coals in all the markets; therefore, in conclusion, we sincerely but respectfully beg to inform you, that we are not adopting this our appeal to you without due consideration of the subject in all its bearings. Therefore we have unanimously come to the conclusion to ask for 2d. in the shilling for all coals sent to bank, driving straight-work, and all other work whatsoever. At the expiration of 14 days from the above date we shall expect to be paid accordingly.

You're, truly and respectfully,—The Miners in your Employ.

On receipt of the above, the masters sent in return the following uncomonous notice to the men:—

Westwood Hall Colliery, Sept. 7. 1853.

I hereby give you notice to leave my employment in 14 days from the above date.

JAMES KAY.

Here is another:—Ince Hall Coal and Cannel-Works, near Wigan, Sept. 7.

You will please to take notice that after 14 days from this date the Ince Hall Coal and Cannel Company will not require your services in the capacity of collier.

Instead of the masters sending those impudent notices, they ought to calmly and deliberately have reasoned the subject over with their men. If they believed that the men were in error in asking for the advance in question, it was their duty to have pointed it out to them. They were too proud to do so: the cry was, we can crush the men, and will do so. The men are not crushed yet, neither are they likely to be. Some hundreds of miners have left Wigan and got work elsewhere; more are following their example every day. Whatever may occur during the strike, or whatever may be the result, the masters must take the blame to themselves entirely. The men are willing to meet their employers in a proper spirit, to try to arrange the matter, if the employers are willing to meet them: as the masters were the first aggressors, so it will now be their fault if it is continued any longer.

D. SWALLOW:

Rainford, Oct. 27. Corresponding Secretary to the Miners of Lancashire.

P.S.—In justice to the men, all the papers that copied your article of the 17th Sept. have promised to copy this also.

## MINERS' RIOT AT WIGAN.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

SATURDAY MORNING.—Last night there was a riotous assemblage of miners at Wigan. The lights were put out, and many windows were broken. Troops were sent for, and arrived at One o'clock this morning. All quiet.

**THE IRON STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.**—It is gratifying to state that the whole of the iron districts of South Wales are at present in a very peaceful and well-disposed state, and that the recent prolonged and extensive strikes do not appear to have left any acrimonious feeling. The workmen are in full employ, and collier are even wanted. An advance of 30 per cent. upon the wages of last autumn is now the

rate of payment, and this rate, which exists throughout the iron districts, is considerably higher in proportion to the price of iron than during the years of prosperity of 1845 and 1846. Then the rate was 11s. per ton, and the highest rate of wages was 35 per cent. above the wages of 1852. The price of iron now is 8s. 10s. per ton, and the rate of remuneration is 30 per cent. above the wages of 1852. No advance has been established since June last.

**THE "ARGO."**—The General Screw Company refuse to compete for the regular conveyance of Australian Mails every alternate month, because the remuneration is only 1000*l.*, and they would be hampered by restrictions. The company get, about 1000*l.* for gratuities for letters and papers which they take out and bring home without being subject to any restrictions. None of the *Argo*'s mails were sent off by the morning mails yesterday. They filled nine waggons, and some of them were placed in the lobby of the General Post-Office, guarded by the police. Letters brought by the *Argo* were charged 8d. each; those brought from Australia by the overland route, and which arrived yesterday, also at the General Post-Office, were charged 1s. 10d. each. Those brought by the *Argo* were nearly a month later than the overland ones. The whole time that the *Argo* has been away from England is five months nineteen days.

**AUSTRALIAN TIN.**—It appears that the dark glass-like grains generally supposed to be iron-dust, which were found so difficult to separate from the grains of gold by the Ovens diggers, have been tested at the Adelaide Assay Office, and found to consist of a valuable oxide of tin. Grains of a similar nature are said to have been frequently found in this colony, particularly at the Echunga gold fields.

**AUSTRALIAN COAL.**—From Perth, Western Australia, we have advices to the 10th of July. The operations at the coal shales on the Preston River were to be discontinued, in consequence of the workmen employed not being able to sink deeper without proper materials for the purpose, and the boring apparatus sent down by the Government not being sufficiently equipped to go down the required depth. The circumstance was much regretted, as the raising of coal in that locality must have been attended with the most beneficial results.

## Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.	Paid.	Last Prices.	Business Done.
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## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**BLASTING BY GALVANISM.**—Sir: Can any of your talented correspondents give me any information relative to blasting by the galvanic battery? A few weeks since I noticed in the *Times* an account of a series of experiments carried on by the authorities at Woolwich, and in one there was a simultaneous firing of eleven charges. I have lately had down a six-cell Grove battery from Messrs. Knight, but have not succeeded in firing more than two charges out of eight, ten, and twelve. The porcelain cells are  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in., by 5-16ths. The platinum plates are  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. by 6 in. The zinc plates are 3 in. broad, by 6 in. deep. Any information given will much oblige, as I want to introduce it for quarrying purposes, in discharging a large number of simultaneous shots.—*AN OLD WELSH READER*: Oct. 26.

**"Fair Play"** (Dublin).—The statement respecting the Mizen Head Mining Company can only appear as an advertisement.

**IRON FROM YORKSHIRE.**—It is not unusual for those who make wonderful statements, notwithstanding they may be well-meaning in their views, frequently to deviate somewhat from facts. "Spectator," of Stokesley, says, in your last, that ironstone is worked for £s. or less per ton in Cleveland, in contrast to our name in the Birmingham report as costing in Staffordshire £s. per ton. I suppose he is rather excited with the thought of a railway to the old place being contemplated, and wishes to tell us that we are all to go up to the digging to get rich. He may be right as to the working at £s., but he must add royalty, rent, expenses of agents and weighing, way leaves, pit cost, and though last, not least, rail dues. If these are put together they will alter the idea of the price he wishes to convey to the public, which, though not so high as in other localities (as we four in competition with the Cleveland ore), is far more than he is aware of. As we are, and have long been, subscribers to your Journal, we are desirous that nothing tending to mislead should issue from our native Cleveland.—*JUVENIS*: *Cleveland Vale*, Oct. 26.

**KING ARTHUR CONSOLS.**—From the tenor of several communications we have received, we think the committee of management should announce that the cost-sheets, duly signed as having been paid, can be examined at the company's office.

**"E. G."** (Stourport).—The reply to Mr. Hopper, of Leeds, must be forwarded to that gentleman direct.

**DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.**—Sir: I hold several shares in this mine, and not having seen any notice of it in your Journal for many weeks, I should feel obliged if some of your correspondents could give me any information respecting it; especially after the many flattering reports which have appeared in your Journal, added to the favourable opinion Mr. Evan Hopkins gave of the sett.—*A SCHENKNER*: Oct. 22.

**SIG.**—I shall feel extremely obliged by your informing me what the price of Australian Agricultural, South Australian, Van Diemen's Land, British Australian, and Scottish Australian Investment shares were before the discovery of gold in the Australian colonies, with the present state and future prospects of each property; also, what is the prospect of the Freehold Gold Company doing any work for its shareholders? Being an unlucky proprietor in the Ceylon Land Company, I am also desirous to know what course I should pursue.—*C. G. F.*: *Leeds*, Oct. 22.—A few such considerate correspondents as the one who sends the foregoing for us to answer would keep us pretty well employed.

**THE MIZEN-HEAD COPPER MINE.**—Sir: Being a shareholder in this company, and having paid up my call, I wish to know what the directors are doing with our money? It is really too bad that the proprietors should be treated in this manner. It appears that the captain down at the mine has got no money to go on with, and he has already advanced to the amount of 50/-, it being utterly impossible for him to get cash from the managers; he also says that if he could get 10/- per month for six months he would be able to declare a dividend. The directors ought now to do something to redeem their characters, and not to squander the money they did at the commencement of the enterprise. To you, Sir, being a lover of fair play, I appeal for the insertion of these remarks, as it appears the mine is a good one, the ore being very rich, and, by prompt attention, would prove remunerative to the shareholders. It is no wonder that Irishmen are so timid, when such defective management as this becomes, unfortunately, too frequent.—*A SHAREHOLDER AND SUBSCRIBER*: *Dublin*, Oct. 25.

**"T. T."**—Sir Thomas Gresham, the first of his class who ever attained the rank of a merchant-prince, was a shopkeeper. His family crest was the grasshopper, and was also the sign of his shop in Lombard-street.

**CENTRAL AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: Allow me to enquire, through the medium of your Journal, the present position of this company. It was, as you doubtless recollect, a company formed about 18 months back for the purposes implied by its name, having a respectable directory, with Viscount Drumlanrig for chairman, but it has since then retired into obscurity, and never obtained the eminence of being quoted in the Share List of the Stock Exchange. A few weeks since I was surprised, on passing its temporary location in Abchurch-lane, to find all traces of it vanished; and there is a rumour that the secretary and solicitor have absconded, so that the company have now neither office nor officers. No notice whatever has been sent to the shareholders, who are, of course, anxious for information, and wish to learn what was the total amount of capital raised, and whether it was sufficient to justify the directors in proceeding with the company; how it has been expended, and what are the results? for the actual operations have been so trifling, that a comparatively small sum must have been sufficient to defray the expenses of them.—*A SHAREHOLDER*: *London*, Oct. 22.

**T. B. (St. Just).**—Your letter, dated the 13th October, did not come to hand till the 22d. You will find, on referring to our last Journal, that your correction has been made. The former price had stood for several weeks, which is accounted for from the fact of our not having been apprised of business having been done.

**BRUNELLI UNITED COPPER MINES.**—Sir: Not having seen any report in your valuable Journal of a meeting of the shareholders in this mine—since the special one on Thursday, the 25th May last, can you, or any of your readers, inform me if anything, and what, is doing at the mine? At the above-mentioned meeting it was resolved to purchase a steam-engine, for the purpose of sinking the principal shaft; and I should feel obliged for information as to the discoveries made, the present position, and future prospects of the mine.—*A SHAREHOLDER*: Oct. 26.

The quotation of 10/- to Alfred Consols, in Mr. J. R. Pike's advertisement, in last week's Journal, should have been the price of Alfred Consols West.

**NORTH CARADON MINE.**—We have reason to hope that some amicable arrangement may yet be entered into between the parties concerned in the recent unhappy dissension among the managing body of this undertaking. The publication of the letters from Mr. Bennett would, however, not only effectually prevent that desired conciliation, but would rather provoke considerable personal feeling, and perhaps legal troubles—which, so far as we are concerned, we shall prevent, by declining to insert them in our Journal.

**Hibernian** (Dublin).—Sir Robert Kane estimates the total water force of Ireland at 1,152,150-horse power. The calculation was made on the supposition that 100,712,031 cubic yards of rain fall on the surface every year; and allowing two-thirds for evaporation and percolation, we have 33,237,343,880 cubic yards per annum, or 91,061,216 cubic yards per day, of 24 hours, weighing 68,467,100 tons, falling 150 yards. As 884 tons falling 24 ft. in 24 hours is equal to a horse power, the result is the same. The Shannon alone supplies a continuous power equal to 39,667 horses.

**T. W. G.** (Paris).—The last annual meeting of the Nouvelle Montagne Mining Company was held on the 18th April last—a report of which will be found in the *Mining Journal* of the 28th. The report was highly satisfactory, showing a large increase over previous years. The sales of zinc had more than doubled those of corresponding former periods; and the consumption was rapidly increasing, both in England and France. A notice appeared in last week's Journal of a new zinc company recently established in Silesia.

**THE STANDARD.**—Sir: A correspondent asks me, "If the average standard of last sale of ore is 136/- per ton, and the average produce 6% per cent., what is the value per ton of ore of 7½ per cent., and yielding 12 ozs. of silver per ton?"—*J. BEXFOLDE*: *GWATKIN*: Oct. 25.

**A. Z.** (Southwark).—A simple, effectual, and economic mode of thoroughly ventilating low-roofed, or indeed any apartment, is to insert in the wall close to the ceiling a tube with a funnel mouth, carrying the other end into and up the chimney, which, being heated by its high temperature, will certainly discharge all the impure air lingering near the ceiling—the rush of air being evident on bringing a lighted candle opposite the orifice. Another plan is to bring the ejection end of the tube beneath the lower bars of the fire-grate, and the impure air will be discharged regularly as it arises. These plans are strongly recommended in a little work on *Ventilation* by our former talented correspondent, the late Dr. J. Murray.

**Geologist** (Liverpool).—The principal chains which divide the interior of Spain take in general a direction from west-south-west to east-north-east; that which is situated the most northward commences on the western frontier of Aragon, and, under the name of Sommo Sierra and the mountains of Guadarama, forms the limits between Old and New Castle. It is continued under the names of Sierra del Pico, Montano de Griegos, Sierra de Gata, and at length joins the Sierra de Estrella, in Portugal.

**J. W. R.** (Dublin).—The North Caradon Mine Company having got into difficulties through mismanagement, two courses of relief remained open—one to invite the public to take up the shares, and the other to call a special general meeting, under the Cost-book System, to close the capital at the amount then subscribed, which can only be carried by a majority. The report being very favourable, and which appears *en extenso* in the *Mining Journal* of this week, the most certain method of raising the necessary capital to work the mine was considered, the adopting the course of closing the shares, and making a call in the event of a sufficient number not being taken up by the day appointed for the meeting—a circumstance not very likely in the present state of the market.

**Mining Engineers.**—*X. Y. Z.* (Carmarthen) observes, that there are some gentlemen now in his neighbourhood, who call themselves "civil engineers," and who sport after their names C.E., and sometimes C.M.E., while it is evident from their proceedings that they are not possessed of the least engineering talent, and can have no real title to the designation, either from education, scientific attainments, or practical experience. As to the important subject of mining, they know as much of the geological structure of the earth as of the moon, and much less of mining engineering. *X. Y. Z.*'s ideas of the attainments necessary to constitute a mining engineer are undoubtedly correct; but, unlike law, physic, or divinity, no previous examination, diploma, or testimonial are necessary before practice; any one may dub himself C.E., or C.M.E. if he pleases; but thorough mechanical knowledge is absolutely necessary to enable a man to rise in such a profession, much less become distinguished. An ignorant pretender (and such we allow there are) soon displays the cloven hoof, and meets with the contempt he deserves. The Institution of Civil Engineers is open to all who can find friends to propose and second them, and pay their fees as an associate when they are balloted for, which is rarely adverse to the applicant's admission. On submitting a paper for reading at the weekly meetings he is qualified for a membership. It is, in fact, as easy to join this Institution as the Royal Geological Society, or the Society of Arts.

**MR. READWIN'S PRIZE.**—The essays are in the hands of the jurors; but, inasmuch as there are several jurors and many essays, and as all have to be read and well considered, our correspondents will see that some time is absolutely necessary for this, that justice may be done. Our correspondents will further recollect, that two of the jurors are gentlemen of the legal profession; and the *long vacation*, as we believe they term it, has intervened since sending in the essays; but this now being at an end, we may speedily expect the jurors' decision.

**STINNEY WHEAL BULLER.**—"A Shareholder" is informed that a deputation from London visited this mine on the 19th inst., whose reports are highly satisfactory. They are driving levels, making a winze from the 30 to the 40 fathoms level, to give ventilation to that part of the workings, and an air machine is fixed and in operation; they continue to raise tin, and a parcel will be in the market this week. Indeed, everything is going on favourably, so as to leave no doubt but that this mine will be shortly on the list with the best dividend-paying mines in the county. The sinking of the engine-shaft from the 47 fm. level will be resumed next week. The price still asked for the company's shares is 5/-, as last quoted. No marvel that the shares are not enquired after in the market; the mine was not got up with a view of speculation. Its merits are well understood in the neighbourhood.—*A HOLDER OF FIFTY SHARES*.

**OUR ROUGHTENHILL MINE** correspondent begs to inform "A Friend to Practical Mining" that the past expenditure on the mine is not "lost," but, "like bread cast on the waters, will be seen after many days." He must be ignorant of "practical mining," or the work done in the mine, to have made such an unwarrantable assertion.

**THE TREWARTHWA MINE.**—Sir: Having lately visited the Liskeard district, I was induced, from what I heard, to inspect the lead mines, and amongst them I was particularly struck with the Trewarthwa Mine. I found the workings in a most flourishing state; they have already sold from 50 to 60 tons of rich silver-lead ore, and expect, before another meeting, to sell from 30 to 40 tons more: the last parcel sold for upwards of 32/- per ton. The raising and sampling from last meeting and sale will reach over 26,000/-, and will leave at next meeting a good balance in favour of the company. Indeed, it is said they think of declaring a dividend of at least 5s. per share; if so, this will be the first mine in this locality that has made such progress in so short a time, and no doubt they are in possession of a very valuable property.—*AN ADVENTURER*: *St. Helen's-pie, Bishopsgate*, Oct. 27.

Mr. David Musket's paper on "Improvements in the Steam-Engine" shall appear in our next Journal.

"H. R." will be liable for all debts contracted during the time he is a shareholder. He had better pay his calls in arrear, as the application to him individually, no doubt, arises from his calls not being paid, and thus the committee of management are unable to discharge the debts of the company. In all probability, when the calls are paid, he will hear nothing more; and a similar application, no doubt, has been made to other defaulters. It is a mode adopted to get in calls in arrear. On transferring the shares, he will not be liable to future calls or debts.

**ANGRACK CONSOLS.**—The great counter lode spoken of is laid open in the cutting of the West Cornwall Railway. The silver ore in the Herland mine realised 200/- per ton.

**WEAL AUGUSTA.**—Sir: As a shareholder, I furnish you with the sales of tin from this mine, and the purser is the only one to blame for not having given the whole particulars before; in fact, but for me you would have had none from this mine. Your last quarterly return was considerably short of the usual sales, wholly owing to the continued apathy displayed by these purasers. I note that Providence Mines sold the amounting to 2163/-, 18. 8d., and Condurrow 1353/-, 8s. 6d., neither of which are included in the quarterly returns.—*A SHAREHOLDER*.

**ARGUS** (of Truro) is now in the western mining district of Cornwall, where he will be engaged the whole of the ensuing week, and in the Tavistock district the whole of the week following. Letters for him, to 26, Fleet-street, are regularly forwarded.

**AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.**—Sir: A correspondent addressed you last week to enquire why this company only obtained for their coals 15s. 9d. per ton, when they were selling at Melbourne at 7/- per ton. That certainly was a question to be asked. Your correspondent from Edinburgh wished to know whom he was to address to get information and explanation. I beg to inform him that a letter addressed to the secretary of the Australian Agricultural Company, Cannon-street, City, will, I have no doubt, elicit a reply. I am glad to see some of the shareholders do take an interest in their own property and interests; for I aver I never before saw a company associated with a set of shareholders so inert and indifferent to their own affairs.—*A SHAREHOLDER*: Oct. 26.

**VINDEX** (Newcastle-on-Tyne).—Our correspondent is in error in supposing the quotation came from an unworthy source. It was received from a gentleman of the highest character and integrity, and upon whose authority the utmost confidence may be placed.

**GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.**—Sir: Observing in your Journal of last week a paragraph purporting to come from "J. J." (of Wadebridge), I would recommend the writer, if he really resides so near the mines in question, to inspect them for himself; and if he has no knowledge of mining, he had better employ one who has to accompany him. The mode of enquiry he adopts seems to me to be one of a very roundabout way to get information. I am scarcely ever from the mine; and any man of honesty and judgment need not trouble himself so much as "J. J." appears to do, as his object to every respectable man must be plain enough.—*G. RICKARD*: Oct. 26.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.  
THE MINING GUIDE:  
Containing the following particulars respecting each British and Foreign Mining Company:—

Name of mine .....	Captain .....
Produce .....	Committee .....
Where situate .....	Secretary .....
Parcels .....	Offices .....

WITH THE MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, AND AMERICA.  
Also the NAMES AND ADDRESSES of MINING AGENTS AND DEALERS IN SHARES.

To which is added,  
A COMPLETE SET OF AMENDED RULES for the MANAGEMENT OF MINES  
ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

\*• It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,  
*Mining Journal Office*,  
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29, 1853.

The hostile relations between Russia and Turkey, in the East, have long kept the monetary and commercial concerns of this country in a fluctuating and unsettled state. Actual war would not probably have produced so protracted a depression of legitimate speculation as the long anticipation of a rupture between two foreign States—one of which we are bound by treaty, by honour, and by self-interest to assist, as an ancient and faithful ally of Great Britain. During an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the French empire, no dangers either to the safety, the trade, or the prosperity of this country, can be apprehended; and still we have a fall in the public funds of nearly 10 per cent., a similar depression in railway shares, and a far less justifiable stagnation in mining operations. All this, too, occurs at a period when the public revenue is increasing, when the country is tranquil and contented, when private commercial trade is healthy, and almost every branch of manufacturing industry prosperous. Although Great Britain is not directly engaged as principal in the threatened war, it may not be difficult to explain the fluctuations of public securities. Other causes may to some extent operate on railway shares; but whatever the practical effects may be, it is difficult theoretically to account for the prostration of mining enterprise at the idea of a rupture between two distant powers.

Those who remember the last war with France, or who refer to its annals, will find that almost all the mineral products of England were at that period in great demand—indeed, that war itself was the great cause of their development. The vast number of ships in commission in the Navy required an unprecedented supply of copper; iron was also in great requisition; silver in demand; and so great was the quantity of lead required, that many lead mines, which were worked extensively during the war, were closed on the peace, and have never since been re-opened. So far, therefore, as mining operations are intrinsically concerned, those interested in them have no reason to apprehend a transition from peace to war; and supposing a war even to become general, an increased demand and high prices for almost every article of mineral production may be fairly anticipated. To those mineral products formerly so much in requisition must now be added a prodigious consumption of coal to meet the requirements of our steam navy, as well as of that of France, dependent also on the collieries of England for its supply.

There is, however, but little ground for apprehending that the impending war can be general, or, even should it happen to be so, that it can be of any duration. The wealth, trade, resources, and power of England, are at least double what they were in 1815, when peace was proclaimed. We carried on that war for a series of years with the only great European power able to contend with Great Britain; and if unfortunately we should now be involved in the hostile operations which threaten the peace of Europe, that power is at our side.

We may, therefore, rest assured that if war should happen, and that the alliance between France and England shall continue, it will by short and speedily decided. In either point of view, therefore, the mining interest have no just grounds for alarm; a state of war would probably give a very decided impetus to mining operations; if it did not, those operations would soon return into their natural channels by the probable immediate termination of a state of actual war. These observations, of course, apply to the prospects of practical mining operations, which would in all probability be very materially advanced and improved by a state of circumstances, the anticipation of which has tendered so very materially

to check commercial enterprise. Indeed, we should be more inclined to refer to the painful suspense in which we have been for several months kept, as the proximate cause of the fall in the value of the shares of almost all public companies to an extent alarming to all, and which must have been ruinous to many.

While mining shares have been thus falling, mineral properties have in all probability, for the reasons we have stated, been advancing in value, and the reasonable prospects of profitable returns increasing in the same relative proportion. The receipts of the several railway companies in the British Isles have also been amazingly advancing, while the market prices of their shares have been falling in an inverse ratio. The traffic receipts of the railways of Great Britain for the week ending the 15th October, 1853, were 352,328l., those for the same week of the year 1852 amounted only to 317,690/-, being an increase of 34,638/- The gross receipts from the 1st of January, 1853, to the 15th of October last, were 13,559,490/-; those from the 1st of January, 1852, to the 15th of October of last year, were 11,952,967/-, being an excess in the present year of 1,606,523/- It is impossible to adduce more striking evidence of increasing trade and advancing prosperity, yet within the same period railway shares have fallen with rapidity that is really startling. Many reasons, however, concur to produce that fall, which are happily not applicable to mining shares. In the first place, lawyers, engineers, and contractors have been, and to some extent continue to be, the great consumers of railway capital; from these mining associations on the Cost-book Principle are in a great measure exempt. The constant liability to accidents on railways, and the vast expenditure which they necessarily entail are powerful checks to railway profits, consequences which mining shareholders have comparatively but little reason to apprehend. Traffic returns are found not to keep pace with increase of branches, and railway proprietors are daily doomed to suffer severely from the frequent indulgence of their directors in unwise oppositions and often expensive conflicts with rival directors. The very constitution of cost-book companies forbids, even if opportunities should offer, which is almost impossible, the misapplication of the funds of companies formed on this principle to the purposes of expensive or ambitious rivalry. Preferential shares, and often Government advances, are frequently heavy burdens on railway properties, from which mining companies are free. Ill-advised and ill-selected superfluous branches, with the attendant multiplication of stations and establishments at each, too often eat away the surplus profits of great lines, dangers not to be apprehended in well-regulated mining associations. The consequence is, that there is, we believe, but one railway in Great Britain which at present pays 5 per cent. interest to its proprietors; and we need scarcely refer to the numerous mining companies where the return of profits is on a most remunerative scale, as compared with the capital invested.

We are fully aware that the same public causes which depress railway shares must also operate, but in a minor degree, on mining shares. Both are subject to calls, and to the difficulties of providing for them in an agitated state of the Money Market; but even in these instances also the calls on mining shares are rarely so heavy in amount, and are not in general so very imperatively enforced. While mining shares must necessarily continue more or less to fluctuate with the fluctuations in the funds, and in the shares of the great railway companies, it is desirable that their holders should see very distinctly the advantages which they possess, and as all prudent men are satisfied that the present crisis must speedily pass away, we earnestly deprecate alarm, and the heedless sacrifice of shares at the present depressed prices.

inconsistent with the evidence, subversive of the interests of society and a due administration of the law. A reference to the evidence on this subject, given to the recent Parliamentary Committee, strongly confirms these views; nor do we find anything in the results of the Aberdare inquests to exempt them from the necessity, which elsewhere exists, for a complete and thorough reformation.

In another portion of this day's impression we give a fully detailed account of some interesting experiments made at the Windsor Iron Works, City-road, with BERDAN'S ORE-CRUSHING, PULVERISING, AND AMALGAMATING MACHINE, and also another account, furnished by a correspondent who was present, and took much interest in the subject. The results of the trial were most satisfactory to all present, and the invention appears really to have supplied a great desideratum, and to have solved the long-disputed problem whether the crushing and reduction of auriferous rocks could be rendered a profitable undertaking, in the affirmative. So beautifully simple, and yet of sufficient magnitude, is the apparatus, and so perfect the principle on which it is constructed, the crushing, washing, and amalgamation being all performed at one operation, leaving only the mercury contained in the amalgam to be sublimed, that we think little scepticism can further be entertained in the matter. One of these machines, once set up on the spot where the auriferous strata is to be obtained, and put in motion by a steam-engine, wind, water, or other motive power of moderate force most convenient, quartz or other mineral, but poor in gold, may, we have no doubt, be made to pay a profitable return on the operation. When we consider the large amount of British capital which has been sunk, and irretrievably lost, in the prosecution of gold reduction works in South America on minerals in which it was known the precious metal did exist, but on which the cost of production exceeded the value of the quantity obtained, the importance of such a machine becomes more evident. It is probable the introduction of this reduction apparatus will not only greatly facilitate the production of gold, but open up a new field of productive enterprise in other branches of industrial mineralogy, and in time supersede many old and imperfect modes of crushing and grinding metallic ores and other hard and refractory substances. Among the many scientific gentlemen connected with metallurgical operations who were present, but one opinion appeared to prevail—that of the complete success of the experiment, and the scientific correctness of the principle adopted in the arrangements of the machine.

In another column will be found a communication from Mr. D. SWALLOW, the corresponding secretary to the miners of Lancashire, expressive of the feelings and opinions of the miners who are out on strike from the collieries in the Wigan district; in which particular allusion is made to an article in the MINING JOURNAL of the 17th of September last, in correction of some erroneous statements which it is alleged were there made. In conformity with our usual practice of giving to all parties an opportunity of setting themselves right with the public, we have inserted Mr. SWALLOW's statement entire, and which we leave to speak for itself. It is greatly to be regretted, however, that any misunderstanding should exist between employers and the employed at a crisis like the present, when labour is in such demand, and every branch of manufacturing commerce in a state of unprecedented prosperity. It is a time, too, when the principles of the old motto—"make hay while the sun shines," should be carried out to the letter; and we have had so many awful examples of the terrible wretchedness, misery, and despair which these strikes uniformly bring on the labouring man, who is weak enough to join in them, and those dependent on him, that we can encourage no more sanguine expectations to the contrary as to the result of the present stand still, which we regret to find makes no progress towards a settlement. We would see every man fairly and even liberally paid for his labour; and we trust that measures will be adopted, and circumstances arise, which will induce them to return to their employers, and that renewed confidence will be established between them.

Our correspondent, "Fair Play," has this week brought his remarks to a close, and we can only reiterate what we said when his first paper was published, that though we believed many of the evils which he there pointed out did exist, yet that we should be sorry to imagine that this was a general rule; in fact, we considered he rather referred to the exceptions. With a sound discretion, he has merely dealt in generalities, denouncing a system without naming any of the individuals implicated, or the adventures with which they are connected. His observations, however, tend to show that in many instances great want of caution has been displayed on the part of the public, as well as that, in several cases, fraudulent and disreputable practices have been resorted to. So long as there is no recognised mart for the transaction of genuine business, this will always arise—even with all the watchfulness and care of the Stock Exchange: occasionally there is found "a black sheep" in the House, and we think that unless men are disposed to be honest, there is no code, however stringent it may be, will force them to become so. In mercantile life, there are numberless transactions which, though equally dishonourable, do not come within the reach of the penal enactments; and there are cunning men who will pursue fraudulent and nefarious modes of gaining a livelihood, and yet still not be legally responsible. The establishment of an Exchange would probably obviate, in some measure, this evil, at all events, the public will have to blame themselves if they either buy or sell without the instruction of an authorised member.

"Fair Play" has directed attention to the method in which he states how the generality of mining adventures are carried on; whether his premises be true or false, we leave the mining community at large to draw their own conclusions. We believe they are sufficiently able and powerful enough to protect themselves, without any pseudo champion; still, we cannot disguise from ourselves that grave allegations have been made, which have remained unanswered; and while they continue so to be, will, perhaps, with some, acquire a greater importance than they really merit. We have, as we promised at the commencement, inserted our correspondent's observations fairly and impartially; we made no comments on his papers until he had concluded them. He has, by his last communication, thrown the gauntlet to the mining world in the widest extent of the word; he challenges agents, directors, secretaries, and all concerned with this great branch of British industry. He has made himself the DON QUIXOTE of immaculate mining; we trust, for the honour of those impugned, that he will find some SAMSON CAIRASCO who will make him don his armour and retire to his native obscurity. Those who may think it worthy to tilt with him, shall receive what he desired and had—fair play.

In another column will be found an abstract of the annual report of the directors of the ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY. Although, perhaps, it would have been more favourably received had some actual results been arrived at, yet, taking it all in all, it must be considered rather favourable than otherwise. When we bear in mind the difficulties which beset the company when the present directors took the management of its tangled affairs, the odium they had to encounter, and the prejudices to overcome, it becomes a matter of surprise they have so successfully carried on operations to the present period. When the balance-sheet was issued, we observed that several of the shareholders took exceptions to the accounts; it is not to be expected that all the proprietors in the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company should be satisfied: in the most prosperous associations there will always be found some dissentients, who, however favourable the results may be, will constantly carp at what may be put forth by the governing body, and not contented with doing well will always endeavour to do better, and in many instances, by foolish amendments, finish by making matters worse. One of the items (law expenses, 2587. 1s. 7d.) has been noticed as extravagant. It must be remembered, through the fraudulent conduct of some of the parties connected with the company prior to its reconstruction, that the directors had to defend several actions. The charges incurred for printing and stationery comprise advertisements, printing the share certificates, transfers, books, and all necessary for the office. The salaries, both in London and California, are at the minimum rate, and for the last year, for all the pains they have taken, they have received no remuneration, although this is charged among the liabilities, which they do not contemplate taking before profits are realised. The mining expenses speak for themselves, and on them we will make no comment. The great error the present directors committed was that last year, when they issued the remaining unalotted shares, they did not raise fresh capital: by the proposed issue of 30,000 shares 15,000/- will be obtained, thus making the total capital 65,000/-, which is much less than any of the other companies at present in work are carrying on operations with. The whole of the amount already

subscribed has been legitimately and carefully expended. It is an easy matter for those who are in England to state how persons acting for them in foreign countries should manage the property entrusted to their care; but these wiseacres, in nearly every case, imagine there are the same facilities and appliances which are at hand in more civilised and settled countries. They do not take into account climatic influences, the difficulty of obtaining skilled labour, or, in fact, any workmen at all. These evilliers, whose ignorance is only equalled by their dissatisfaction, are ready on every occasion to blame, and chary of their praise, if it be of any value, when it is fairly and legitimately earned. Let those who dispraise Sir HENRY HUNTLEY visit California, and judge for themselves: one fact is certain, that no other company have yet made returns, and the association are in as good a position as any of their competitors. We cannot believe but that now the shareholders are about to benefit by the money they have expended, they will be so suicidal as not to subscribe fresh capital, and hamper the directors just as they are bringing their arduous labours to a successful termination. If such is not done, and this is obtained from the general public, new comers will reap all the advantages which they have so anxiously toiled for. We trust that the meeting to be held on Monday will proceed as satisfactorily as its predecessor, and we predict that when all is fairly explained, as no doubt it will be by the directors, the shareholders will separate with mutual harmony and good will to each other.

The proceedings of the directors of the BADEN MINING COMPANY, as stated in another column, are undoubtedly singular, and such as we should think, the shareholders are not likely quietly to sanction. A member of the board, at a season when amusement seems to be thought the rule, and business the exception, travels to Germany to examine the state of the mines, and enquire the reason of their not returning enough to pay a dividend. He engages professional assistance, and returns, having ascertained facts of the greatest importance to the company. Instead of a welcome, with thanks, for his trouble, he is met with distrust and unconcealed dislike by his brother directors, who, instead of endeavouring to improve the condition of the mines, according to the suggestions made, involve the company in expense and delay, by endeavouring to deny the necessity for any improvement. Facts are, however, "stubborn things." A dividend was announced at Midsummer, at the annual meeting. Instead of this, it appears that this fine property does not pay its expenses. Not only, therefore, was any director justified in making minute enquiry as to the cause of the present state of things, but there can be little doubt that the shareholders will acknowledge the debt they owe MR. BANFIELD for bringing the true state of the company under their notice, at a sacrifice of time money seldom volunteered under similar circumstances.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

Advices have been received, under date Sydney 10th, Melbourne 23d, and Port Philip 24th August. The mail was brought by the General Serum Steamship Company's steamer *Argo*, Capt. Hyde, having made the run home in the same number of days (64) as she occupied in the passage out. She came home via Cape Horn, and is the first steamer that has come by that route. She rounded Cape Horn on the 17th Sept., crossed the line on the 7th of Oct., arrived at St Vincent on the 13th, was there two days, and left Oct. 15th. This is the quickest passage ever made by steamer or sailing vessel before, or from Australia. The *Argo* made her passage principally sailing, and has accomplished the voyage home at the rate of 240 miles per diem. It may be remembered, the *Argo* left Southampton on her outward voyage on the 7th May; thus the period occupied in the voyage out and home is only 5 months and 19 days. The dates brought by this vessel are about three weeks later than those brought in by the Overland Mail, just telegraphed, affording a strong argument in favour of the Panama route, in preference to all others, including that by Singapore. Had there been any means of rapid transit across the Isthmus of Panama, such as will be supplied by the Panama Railway, now in the course of construction, several days would have been saved. The *Argo* brings from Sydney 30,678 oz.; and from Port Philip 103,766 oz. of gold; total value, at 4/- per oz., 567,777/-; and one passenger, W. Harrison, of Great Yarmouth, brings home 3000 ozs. The gold fields are looking very rich; and two new fields have been discovered, one at Goulburn, the other at Jones's creek. This caused the seamen to raise their demands from 45/- to 60/- for the run home—an amount which has been paid by the captain of the *Argo*. The papers received contain a vast amount of interesting information from the gold fields and the Australian ports. One the 21st of June the western escort arrived at Sydney with 1446 ozs. of Gold from Bathurst, Sofala, Tambaroora, Meroo, and Mudgee, and with 2863/- in cash; the latter represents certain quantities of gold bought up by dealers, and may, therefore, be quoted among the proceeds of the gold fields. On the 23d of June, the Ovens escort came in with 5000 ozs. On the 8th of July 2443 ozs. were received; and on the 9th, 1003 ozs., and 170/- in cash. The Sydney gold escort, which left the Ovens on the 9th of July, had 3500 ozs. in gold, and 3000/- in specie. The total of the exports of gold from New South Wales, up to the 3d of July, is quoted at 1,362,099 ozs. As the Sydney advices came incidentally with the Victoria mail, they are naturally defective; and no full account of the receipts of gold are given after the first days of July but the figures we have quoted; and the other news from the Sydney gold fields show how incorrect were the anticipation of those who predicted that one or two seasons' work would exhaust the auriferous plains of New South Wales: in proof of which, the Tambaroora diggings have again assumed a permanent position. Samuel's flat has been opened once more, and proves richer than ever, several parties obtaining from two to eight ozs. per day. The intelligence from the Ovens is most encouraging; and so are the accounts mentioned in the escort returns. The second quarter of 1853 shows an increase of 130,484 ozs. over the corresponding quarter of 1852. The increase in the year amounts to 485,675 ozs. The estimated amount of gold exported from Victoria, to 31st Dec., 1852, is 2,500,000 ozs., at 3/- 10s. per oz., equal to 8,750,000/. The gold exported from Victoria, from 1st Jan. to 19th Aug. inclusive, was 1,503,722 ozs. 16 dwts., of the value of 5,638,960/-; and gold brought down by the escorts from the 1st of Jan. to 17th Aug. was 1,271,235 ozs. 11 dwts. On the 6th of July the first electric telegraph was exhibited at Melbourne, and the profits upon a line to Geelong and the Head are estimated at some thousands a year. As it is certain, from all the accounts from Victoria, that, large as the quantity of gold produced there is in the mass, many hundreds of the diggers are not earning enough to subsist on, it is believed the unsuccessful would migrate to the comparatively untried fields of New South Wales if the license fee of 30/- a month was abolished. A committee of the Legislative Council is still enquiring into the whole question, and it is not improbable its report may be favourable to a reduction in the amount of the tax, if not to its total abolition.

**COPPER DIGGING v. GOLD DIGGING.**—A correspondent, under date Adelaide, August 13, informs us that "A father and his three sons, tributaries at the Burra Burra Mines, earned during the last 'take'—eight weeks—24/- 5s. 4d. per week; and another party of men made nearly 4/- per week each during the same period—both parties being employed in working 'fetches' in the shallow levels. Such wages as those (our correspondent adds), with comfortable homes, and other advantages existing at Kooringa, will bear favourable comparison with the vicissitudes of the gold-fields in Victoria."

**MANUFACTURE OF ALKALI.**—MESSRS. G. ELLIOT and W. RUSSELL, of St. Helens, Lancashire, have patented some improvements relating to two of the processes in the alkali manufacture—the production of black ash and finishing soda ash. The principal feature is keeping the material in motion by the adoption of mechanical means, instead of having it continually stirred by an attendant. For this purpose the ingredients are placed in revolving cylinders, to which heat is applied, instead of in reverberatory furnaces, as has hitherto been the case.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM-ENGINES.**—MR. T. EDWARDS, of the Islington Iron Foundry, Birmingham, has patented some new arrangements in the construction of steam-engines, in which duplex cylinder expansion engines are so constructed that the exhaust steam from the high-pressure shall enter the low-pressure cylinder at or about the instant of the passage of the crank of the low-pressure cylinder over its dead centre point. Placing the respective cranks at any angle or position between right angle and a diametrically opposite position, the low-pressure or expansive cylinder taking the lead in working. A high-pressure engine so arranged as to work in combination with a low pressure expansive engine, the cranks being placed at any angle in regard to each other as above described, and the lead also being given to the expansive engine.

#### FACTS AND FALLACIES ABOUT SMOKE.

After a considerable interval, the great importance of the subject being remembered, we resume our notices of the failures and successes attending the various efforts making around us, and particularly in the metropolis, for getting rid of that almost universal enemy—the smoke nuisance. Let us, however, premise that we do not undertake to draw exact distinctions on all occasions between the facts and fallacies of the subject. Sometimes we may find it necessary to seek information from the few who are in the secret for the many, who are our readers, form the commercial, practical, scientific, and even the rising public; and at the very outset we have to submit at least one doubt to the ordeal of examination. In March last, it was announced that Messrs. Calvert and Co., the celebrated brewers, in Thames-street (unable to use the revolving furnace patented by Mr. Jukes, although that invention gives, and for a long period has given, the greatest satisfaction to Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co., who stand equally eminent as converters of hops and malt into our national beverage), had resolved on giving a fair trial to the vertically moving fire-bar furnace of Mr. Samuel Hall, of which a full description appeared in this Journal on the 14th May. We heard further that the adoption of Mr. Samuel Hall's furnace was specially recommended to Messrs. Calvert and Co. by Messrs. Easton and Amos, engineers, of Southwark. But it would appear, certainly by inference only, from what was stated by Messrs. Calvert and Co. before the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London on the 18th inst., that after an outlay of from 500/- to 1000/- within the last six months, for the purpose of getting rid of the evil, their chimneys continue to be as prolific in the way of smoke production as ever. Now, what we wish to know is—1. Whether or not the furnace to that extent patronised by Messrs. Easton and Amos, put up, we will suppose, at the cost of Messrs. Calvert and Co., and made and used in accordance with Mr. Samuel Hall's invention, is to be assumed to be included in the failure in the expenditure mentioned?—2. If any and what other patented furnace formed part of an experiment so costly and unfortunate?—3. Are the respective parties agreed, or are they at issue, as regards the results? These questions should be fairly answered—not merely in justice to the brewers, engineers, and inventors absolutely concerned, but to those smoke consumers, or smoke preventers, whose inventions have not yet been submitted to practical demonstration on the same premises; and, beyond all these, in justice to the thousands of smoke-producing firms, who are as anxious to avoid unsuccessful plans as they are to discover which are the simplest, the cheapest, and most durable; in other words, which are the best? Although we have thus started with the doubtful portion of the case before us, we are ready to admit as facts that Messrs. Calvert and Co. have tried more than one expensive process, with the view of complying with the Act of Parliament, and have been grievously disappointed at the results; whilst we protest against the fallacy that *therefore* there exists no means of accomplishing the object in view, without expending thousands in the reconstruction of their brewing premises. We are perfectly satisfied that the slow combustion furnace of which Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Co. are so much enamoured, and with good reason too, can be and is equalled by furnaces capable alike of slow and fast combustion, and at one-fourth of the price; and we think there would be no difficulty whatever in adapting an invention of that description to the existing furnaces of Messrs. Calvert and Co., or of any other manufacturers, of whatever class—glass-makers and potters being probably the only exceptions. Nor are we without hope, that even reverberatory furnaces, and kilns of all kinds, will soon fall into the corrective hands of the smoke subduers. What is already doing in the extension of smoke-preventing appliances out of the common range of boiler furnaces is far more than our readers would suppose, and will be in good time elucidated.

#### THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

OCT. 27.—There is little to report this week in connection with the commercial and manufacturing interests of the district; no new feature in our transactions, beyond an increasing suspense arising from the now well-known combination of causes calculated to produce a downward tendency. The iron trade throughout the entire district is buoyant, orders continue to arrive, and prices are, of course, maintained. The difficulty of procuring fuel is still felt, arising from another cause, added to the unsettled state of the labour market. During the last fortnight it has rained at least every alternate day and night, sometimes successive days, and the consequence has been that several of the most valuable pits have been flooded, and the men find it exceedingly difficult to work and keep the banks. The price of coal, as may be supposed, under this increased difficulty, has not declined, and there is rather a tendency to advance than recede. Nearly all the men have returned to work, but sulky and dissatisfied, and evidently watching with no small anxiety the result of the strikes in other parts of the country. They are aware, however, that they have less ground of complaint against their employers than the men of any other district. They received from their masters sundry advances, unsolicited, until they reached the present comparatively high rate of wages.

The state of the provision market, it must be admitted, has become a serious drawback upon their comforts: the quarton loaf is now 9d., and at the corn market to-day a still further advance of 2s. per quarter having taken place in the price of wheat, a further advance in the price of bread will take place to-morrow. All other kinds of provisions are rapidly rising in proportion, and increase the trouble of adjusting the pending difficulty between master and men. In the neighbourhood of Walsall, the mechanics employed in the staple trade of that town have recently obtained an advance of wages, and the demand for all kinds of saddlers' ironmongery holds out the prospect of a good winter's trade in that branch of manufacture.

Amongst the foreign merchants there has been, during the week, considerable doubt and hesitation as to the propriety of executing continental orders. For the first time since the commencement of the unfortunate Eastern embarrassment, I ascertained this week that the advices received here from Constantinople are unfavourable, and orders from that quarter are now being held in abeyance. The Australian market still affords employment to a large number of mechanics employed in the manufacture of useful hardware and heavy iron work. In the tin and copper trade there has not been any change since my last, and with the continuous brisk demand for both these articles, there is no probability of a decline in price.

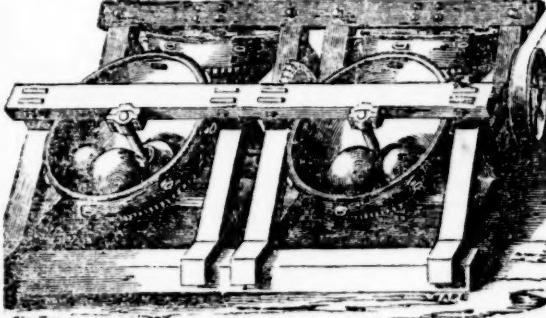
**NEW DIBBLING MACHINE.**—MR. THOMAS REVIS, of Stockwell, has just specified, und-r Letters Patent granted to him, for "improved single-seed drilling or dibbling machinery." In this specification, he sets forth the following description of his apparatus, which has been tried, and found to effect the desired object so well that single grains of wheat have been deposited in the ground, and produced giant straw, and ears corresponding thereto both in number and size:—My invention consists in, or has reference to, improved drilling or dibbling machinery for planting seed singly, or one at a time. The droppers for dropping the seed singly are made to act by means of a lever, or lifter, having its head, or handle, near to the handle of the dibble, and by this means the mouth of the droppers will be opened just wide enough to deposit a single seed, whilst by this arrangement of the handles, the operator can hold and work the dibbler with the same hand, which will enable him to use two dibblers at one and the same time—that is, one in each hand. In this case, the lever, or lifter, aforesaid acts by suitable mechanism, so as to allow only a single seed to issue from the mouth of the dibbler at one time; the tubes of the dibblers are to be made in pairs, attached together as hereafter set forth; the funnel, or reservoir, designed to hold the seed being on the top of the tube. The two irons, or handles, called the lifting and holding-irons, are secured to the tube, and extend and pass through the top of the funnel. The tubes being made in halves, I have two pieces of metal (or other suitable material), one for each half of the tube, of a shape corresponding with the size of the inner circle of the tube; these pieces of metal are placed exactly opposite each other in the tube, flush with the top of it, and secured firmly to the tube; the piece intended for the side of the lifting-iron is designated the "receiver," and has a cavity formed thereon to receive the seed, and this cavity thus formed is left very smooth; the other piece of metal should be placed exactly opposite, in the other half tube of the holding-iron, and which is denominated the "strike," as it performs the office of keeping back the overplus seed on the return of the lifting-iron. It should be borne in mind, that in most cases of single deposition the seed should be sifted, that as uniform a size as possible may be obtained. In the case of wheat-sowing, or planting, I prefer to make the cavity of an oblong shape, and somewhat larger or deeper at the bottom, in order to adapt it to the shape of the grain. It is obvious the above-described mechanism may be adapted (a number combined together) to machine-drills.

# THE MINING JOURNAL.

## THE GOLD-PRODUCING ROCKS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

On Tuesday last we witnessed an experiment on some of the primitive rocks of our own country, clearly demonstrating the auriferous character of the gossan of the Poltimore Mine, and of a hard leady quartz from the Cwmheisian Silver-Lead Mine, in Wales. The question of gold in England has, since the auriferous discoveries of California and Australia, become one of exceeding interest, and has been amply discussed, *pro* and *con*, in our columns, with those of the daily and scientific press, and the exhibition of Tuesday last was not only highly satisfactory on this point, but also on the long-disputed one, whether machinery could be found to crush and reduce the matrix, and extract the gold with profitable results.

The demonstration to which we allude took place at the Windsor Iron-Works, City-road, and exhibited the powers of Berdan's machine for pulverising, washing, and amalgamating auriferous rocks and metallic ores: it was a full-size machine, two basins in one frame, each 7 ft. in diameter, the largest ball weighing 5000 lbs., and the smaller 2000 lbs. In the *Mining Journal* of the 20th of August last we gave a full description of the invention, with illustrative diagrams, which precludes the necessity of our recapitulating the particulars here; it is sufficient to say that the experiment produced the best results, and gave much satisfaction to the assembled company, consisting of about 200 in number, among whom we recognised numerous gentlemen connected with Australian and Californian interests, and mining enterprise in England, Wales, and Ireland; and the following—the American Minister, Colonel Lawrence, the secretary, and other members of the Legation; Mr. Cotton, Mr. Matthew Marshall, the cashier, the assayer, and the engineer of the Bank of England; Mr. G. Peabody, Mr. Sturges, Professor Ansted, Professor Morris, Dr. Price, Mr. G. W. Earl, Dr. Latham, Judge Upham, General Haug, General Thomas, General Webb, Capt. Moorsom, Mr. J. Calvert, Messrs. Johnson and Mathey, Mr. J. Mitchell, F.C.S., Sir C. Kirkpatrick, Bart., Mr. Dilke, Mr. Wentworth Dilke, Mr. T. A. Readwin, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Davenport, from the Society of Arts, Mr. Alderman Carter, Mr. Barwise, and Messrs. Sarl. The accompanying diagram will give a clear idea of the machine.



The experiment was made for the information and gratification of the public, and the control of the operations was placed in the hands of Mr. John Mitchell, the eminent assayer of the City School of Chemistry, Bishopsgate, who has himself invented an amalgamator, who supervised the operations with great care and attention, and was much pleased with the results. In the first place about 20 lbs. of mercury was placed in each basin, a small stream of water allowed to run from an overhead pipe, and as the basins rotated by the action of a steam-engine the attendants fed the ore into them by degrees. In one basin 444 lbs. of Poltimore gossan were acted on, and in the other 320 lbs. of Cwmheisian quartz; from the first was produced a prill of fine gold, weighing 5 dwt. 11 grains, and from the latter one 5 dwt. 18 grs., showing the produce respectively to have been about 1 oz. 9 grains, and 2 ozs. 0 dwt. 6 grs. per ton.

In some other experiments in the previous week on the Welsh quartz, 362 lbs., taken from various parts of the East Mine, yielded by amalgamation 154 grs. of pure gold, or after the rate of 2 ozs. 12 grs. to the ton of ore; and 98 lbs. from the West Mine yielded, by amalgamation, 66 grs. of fine gold, or after the rate of 3 ozs. 16 dwt. to the ton of ore. These results are certified by Sir C. S. Kirkpatrick, Bart., Mr. T. D. Brunton, C.E., and Mr. T. A. Readwin; also that the gold, by assay, was found perfectly pure, and that the residuum contained no trace of gold.

The ore was ground in 18 minutes, and the whole operations completed in about an hour, which must not, however, by any means be taken as the average power of the machine, as from various causes several delays took place, particularly in the removal of the amalgam, which will not occur when in regular operation, when it is estimated that at the very least 40 tons per day of 10 hours can be reduced by one machine, containing four basins, by 15-horse power, and as the amalgam will be removed but once a day, no delay will occur. The operation may be briefly described. It must be observed that this machine is not simply a crusher; fire is made in the furnace beneath the basin, quicksilver is placed in the basin, and the auriferous ore thrown in, in lumps of considerable size. The apparatus is then set in motion—the balls, by their gravity, revolving in a direction opposite to that of the basin. The two balls, moving in contact with each other, and with the inclined bottom of the basin, receive a spiral as well as a rotary motion—a combination which is found to possess the greatest efficiency in the pulverisation of the ore. The ore is brought under the balls, and instantly crushed to an impalpable powder. The crushing is effected, of course, at the point of contact between the large ball and basin, and below the surface of the mercury. Thus, the moment the gold is disengaged it comes in contact with pure and heated mercury, which seizes upon it, and secures every particle. The refuse powder rises to the surface of the quicksilver, whence it is carried off, in the form of a thin paste, by a small stream of water, which runs in at the upper side of the basin, and escapes through suitable openings, just below its rim, into a trough placed for the purpose. The tailings may thus be preserved for analysis if desired.

Numerous testimonials have been gratuitously forwarded to the patentee from parties who have had his machine in use for the past 12 months in Virginia, Carolina, and other gold-producing States, of its perfect efficiency and economy, and which, we think, has now been fully demonstrated in this country—a result which will probably lead to extraordinary and unlooked-for results.

Mr. B. Collett, of 3, Sise-lane, and of Bridge-house, Hendon, dealer in mining and other shares, a bankrupt, has been awarded a certificate of the 3d class, by Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. Mr. Pennell (the official assignee) reports that the bankrupt commenced his balance-sheet Jan. 1, 1843, with a capital amounting to 10,260/. The value of the different properties then on hand had been taken from an entry made at the time in the books, and are stated to be the market prices of the day, which there was no reason to doubt; and many of them were subsequently sold at those prices, though ultimately the balance-sheet shows that losses were sustained under this head of between 4000/- and 5000/. He now owed to unsecured creditors 16,153/-, and to creditors holding security 19,587/-, less estimated value of security 11,257/-; besides which, he was liable, on the joint promissory note of himself and another, for 1500/-, and on bills, which ought to be paid by the acceptors, 1056/-.

The profits consist of—

Income derived from a farm at Whilford during 1845 and 1846, 694/-.

Salary as director of the British Alkali Company during 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, 1251/-.

Dividends on various shares during the same years, 1343/-.

Other profits, 1344/-.

The assets consist of a legacy of 2000/- in right of his wife, the present value of which is estimated at 1000/-; besides which there is a doubtful debt of 130/-.

The trade expenses are 310/-; interest, 1273/-; discount, 593/-; law costs, 671/-; house and personal expenses, 6168/-.

The losses are as follows:—

Depreciation in value of National Brazilian Mining shares, 270/-.

Ditto Imperial State shares,

Ditto British Alkali shares, 2780/-.

Ditto Wheat Virgin Copper Mine shares, 100/-.

Preliminary exp. used in promoting the Park End Coal Company, 326/-.

Loss on sale of furniture, 50/-; ditto on farming stock in 1847, 472/-; ditto on sale of horses, 230/-; premiums paid on life policies beyond their present value, 760/-; bad debts, 1737/-; liabilities, 1737/-.

The report further states there has been no cashbook kept, but perhaps it could hardly be expected that Mr. Collett, whose position was that of a country gentleman, could keep books with the accuracy of a trader.

## THE METALLIC PRODUCE OF AMERICA.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 14.**—The metals, ores, and minerals displayed in the New York Crystal Palace are various and very extensive, many being of great value. One department alone is valued at \$100,000, and the gold specimens are said to be worth nearly \$70,000. The entire value of the goods of all kinds exhibited is estimated roughly at \$6,000,000. But for the metals. Much as the *aurei sacra fames* might be kindled in the minds of beholders by an examination of the California specimens, yet it is problematical whether the productions of iron are not more really valuable to this or any other nation, as they are assuredly more useful to mankind. The gold product of California may, perhaps, average about \$70,000,000 in value at present. I say "at present," because the more gold is discovered and put into circulation, why the dearer becomes every other commodity. Already the increase in rates of wages, and in the prices of all articles of living and clothing, may be partially, if not mainly, attributed to the aureal products of California and Australia; and I observe that similar effects are felt in England as in this country. Looking around the Crystal Palace, I am tempted to search through my portfolio of statistics, to see whether I am enabled to throw any general light on the value of America in the way of the precious metals. And first I give you the products of the mines of America since their discovery in 1492 to 1851, obtained from official data and mining estimates:—

United States, omitting California	\$ 18,148,070
New Granada	383,941,640
Mexico	2,843,906,610
Pérou	2,140,022,050
Brazil	207,025,300
Chili	209,367,180
Various	7,000,000
Total	\$ 311,410,800

To the above total may certainly be added \$150,000,000 for California, since the fall of 1851. The annual products of gold in all parts of America, omitting California, are thus averaged by an able writer:—

Mexico	\$ 18,037,722
Pérou	5,130,810
United States, omitting California	1,208,814
Brazil	1,601,460
New Granada	3,375,528
Bolivia	2,429,718
Chili	2,069,436
Various	1,145,773
Total	\$ 34,952,004

The annual supply of the whole world (omitting California and Australia) has been estimated as follows:—

America, North and South	\$ 34,952,004
Europe	5,792,970
Russia	74,789,048
Sunda Islands	3,011,154
Africa	2,564,708
Various	1,467,168
Total	\$ 123,577,012

Thus much for what has been called "the root of all evil."

Here we have in America an abundance of specimens—the best, perhaps, being from Pennsylvania—in pig, bloom, sheet, bar, castings, and articles of all kinds in wrought-iron. And here, as I do not mean to fatigue you by descriptions *seriatim* of each particular article or specimen, I the more regret that I do not possess any statistics of iron beyond those which affect the United States; but such calculations as refer to this country will naturally rank among the most interesting in connection with the American World's Fair. Strange to tell, although the manufacture of all kinds of iron in the United States has already become enormous, yet the value of all kinds of imported iron continues to increase. In 1821 it was \$1,213,000; in 1850 it was \$9,154,000; and in 1851 it was \$9,000,000. Why cannot the railroad iron used here be also made here—or, rather, why is it not? Still the United States iron manufactures are large. Look at the subjoined, from the census of 1850, and remember that there has since been a great increase:—

PIG-IRON—Capital invested in manufacture	\$ 17,348,000
" Raw material consumed	7,000,000
" Cost of labour	5,066,000
" Value of products	12,740,000
" Hands employed	20,458
CAST-IRON—Capital invested in manufacture	\$ 17,456,000
" Raw material	10,346,000
" Labour	7,000,000
" Value of product	25,000,000
" Number of hands	20,507
Total	\$ 123,577,012

The principal iron State of the Union is, as we all know, Pennsylvania; and she has the following, which are always on the increase, as it ought to be:

Bucks county has...	41 ironworks.
Lancaster	30 "
Clarion	28 "
Huntingdon	27 "
Elair	25 "
Chester	25 "
Venango	21 "
Columbia	20 "
Centre	20 "
Armstrong	18 "
Total in ten counties, 260 iron-works.	

The following is the amount of fixed capital invested in this business in ten counties:—

Allegheny	\$ 1,837,000
Armstrong	1,388,000
Lancaster	1,273,000
Chester	1,248,000
Bucks	1,231,000
Clarion	1,221,000
Columbia	1,197,000
Elair	922,000
Huntingdon	896,000
Centre	702,000
Total	\$ 11,825,000

And yet, with all these advantages, there was last year a great augmentation of the imports, not only of iron, but also of iron and steel manufactures, chiefly from England. Thus I give you the value of iron, and articles which are wholly or in part composed of iron, imported into the United States in 1851 and 1852:—

	1851.	1852.
Pig	\$ 8,950,660	\$ 11,42,717
Railroad	7,397,186	10,650,191
Manufacture of cast	1,437,133	1,219,202
" wrought	2,278,089	3,460,112
" not specified	3,427,180	2,319,280
Cutlery, not specified	1,274,838	1,607,158
Other manufactures, composed of steel in part	665,351	916,889
Old	202,090	311,444
Total	\$ 17,635,507	\$ 21,626,993

In addition to these details, I am enabled to inform you that about 30,000 men are employed in iron castings, and 25,000 in the manufacture of pig-iron. At wrought-iron about 14,000 hands are employed.

## CHARCOAL IRON OF RHENISH-PRUSSIA.

The large profits yielded by the manufacture of iron in this and neighbouring countries, have drawn the attention of speculators to the yet unoccupied fields in this branch of mining. Many do not consider the scope which this trade affords for judicious speculation; yet no metallurgical enterprise has phases so remarkable as the iron trade. Pig-iron, for instance, or what is called such, is made at a profit in Glasgow at 35s. per ton. In Wales, pig-iron is made worth 4/- per ton; and the Scotch pigs are not unfrequently smelted there like ores. Staffordshire fine iron is worth 5/-, when ordinary Welsh is worth 4/-; and Low Moor refined iron brings in almost anything that is asked for it for particular purposes. In wrought-iron, the discrepancies in price are rather greater. Bars of Welsh iron may now be worth 10/- per ton. At Low Moor they have bar-iron worth much more—perhaps 12/- to 15/- per ton; but the charcoal iron from the Baltic commands much higher prices than these. Swedish and Russian, of the best brands, vary from 25/- to 28/- per ton; and the extraordinary part of the matter is, that as ordinary iron decreases in price, this fine foreign iron has a tendency to rise.

## WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

## APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

W. Bauer : Construction of vessels to be used at various depths under the surface of water, and machinery for propelling, &c., and for carrying on various operations on or under the surface of the water from within upon objects without.—A. J. Baker : Strengthening vessels of timber or iron.—J. M. Letestu : Propelling ships.—W. J. Thompson : Heating reverberatory and other furnaces.—A. Stanistreet Jee : Rails for railways.—P. R. Jackson : Machinery for manufacturing hoops and wheels.—W. Gossage : Obtaining saline compounds from solutions.—S. L. Worth, and A. D. V. Canavan : Improved polishing surface.—J. Milner : Steam-engines.—M. F. de Castro : Preventing accidents on railways.—J. H. Johnstone : Apparatus for compressing or rarifying air.—F. and W. Whitehead : Improvements applicable to lamps and reflectors.—W. Wilkinson : Protecting telegraph wires.—W. Potts : Mantle-pieces.—C. May and J. Samuel : Joining ends of rails of railways.—H. Rawson and T. Whitehead : Regulating flow of air to boiler-furnaces.—F. Warner and J. Shotton : Manufacture of large bells.—H. L. Pattinson : Manufacture of sulphuric acid.—H. Kemp : Preparation of wood for sheathing ships, &c.—L. A. F. Demoulin : Apparatus for common road carriages, to prevent accidents and increase power.—D. Dick : Manufacture of flexible pipes.—J. Harris : Apparatus for heating water, &c.—J. Webster : Water-gauges for steam-boilers.—B. Couvan : Signals on railways.—T. B. Warre : Apparatus for measuring pressure of air, steam, &c.—A. E. L. Belford : Treatment of copper ores.

## WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

S. Weight, of Cheltenham—Improvement in ventilating mines, sewers or drains, ships, buildings generally, and other localities.  
E. Chenevix, fils, of St. Mary Axe—Invention of an improved apparatus for the diffusion of light, to be called the "Myriastratic reflector." [door-hoists].  
H. M'Evoy, Birmingham—Improvements in the construction and manufacture of C. Reeves, jun., of Birmingham—Improvements in swords.  
W. Robison, Islington—Invention of an improved meter for measuring and indicating the measure of liquids.  
E. O. Astor and G. Germain, both of Millwall—Improvements in compositions for coating wood, metal, and other materials exposed to the action of sea-water or weather.  
Richard Johnson, of Manchester—Improvements in machinery or apparatus for spinning wire.  
C. L. Desbordes, of Paris—Improvements in instruments for measuring the pressure and temperature of air, steam, and other fluids.  
J. Chatterton, of Birmingham—Improvements in covers for wagons, carts, and other vehicles.  
J. Bernard, of Guilford-street—Improvements in casting metals, and in moulding or forming other materials.  
Sir J. S. Little, of South-street, Finsbury—Improvements in roads, floors, footways, and other like surfaces.  
P. Monfran, of Paris—Improvements in lubricating materials.  
J. Fisher, of Liverpool—Improvements in machinery for propelling vessels, and in the mode of manufacturing the same. [boilers].  
E. Taylor Bellhouse, of the Eagle Foundry, Manchester—Improvements in steam-C. de Berge, of Dowgate-hill—Improvements in the permanent way of railways, and also in chairs and in sleepers for permanent way.  
C. Cowper, Southampton-buildings—Improvements in the manufacture of iron.  
W. Boyd, Belfast—Improved apparatus for manufacturing chlorine or chlorides.  
George K. Geyelin, of Camden-town—Improvements in the manufacture of white oxide of zinc.  
J. Giret, of Paris—Improvements in artificial and malleable stones, and in the apparatus to be used for such purposes.  
T. Dethier, Pimlico—Improved machine for mortising, drilling, and boring.  
R. A. Broome, of Fleet-street—Invention of certain new compounds, which may be employed for mouldings, frames, and many purposes to which wood, paper-mache, plaster, gutta-percha, and other like substances are applicable.  
J. Gwynne and J. E. A. Gwynne, both of Essex-wharf, Strand—Improvements in the preparation or manufacture of fuel.  
G. L. Fuller, St. Mary's-road, Peckham—Improvements in steam-engines.  
J. Webster, of Leicester—Improvements in pressure gauges.

**MEDWIN AND HALL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINE.**—A company is in the course of formation for the purpose of working the patent granted to Messrs. Medwin and Hall on an extended scale. We noticed a short time since the vast improvement likely to arise in mining operations by the adoption of the portable engine, which can be placed on the mine and got to work in as many days as, under ordinary circumstances, months are required. Another great advantage arises to untried mines with small capital, as the engines can be hired at a reasonable price for a few months, until the mine is proved. The Great Dutch Silver-Lead Mine adopted this course, and hired one for three months; and, from the admirable way it has worked, have since purchased it. The Old Trewether Company have also bought one, which commenced working this week, and they confidently expect to have the water in fork within three weeks. Several of the large ironworks in Wales are also using them, for the purpose of winding and pumping. It is intended to secure to the company and its nominees the exclusive right of purchasing and hiring the invention for the full term of the patent; and as the utility of the engines has been fully established, and the demand is increasing, there can be no doubt but, under judicious management, it will prove a most profitable concern. The results of the patentees' operations during the last six months, as proved by their books, show a large profit; but as they have found some difficulty in meeting the demand, it has been determined to form the present company, with an adequate capital to keep a stock of engines on hand.

**IMPROVED TREATMENT OF METALLIC ORES.**—A patent has been taken out by Mr. D. Zennor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for a peculiar treatment of ores, or matrices containing metals, to obtain products therefrom, and the apparatus employed for such purpose. The claims are for an upright conical or pyramidal retort, heated on the outside by means of flues for metallurgical and other chemical operations. The manufacture of green coppers, by the solution and re-crystallisation of protosulphure of iron. A new method of precipitating and separating gold and silver from iron sulphurous ores or matrices, and from solutions by hydrated protosulphure of iron. The concentration and separation of gold, silver, and other valuable metals, obtained in, or combined with, pyritic ores, or protosulphure of iron; and the employment of the latter instead of metallic iron in the manufacture of coppers.

**PRESERVATION OF IRON FROM ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCE.**—Mr. Nich. Gillan, of Kildare, Ireland, has patented a new mode of protecting iron of every kind against the action of the weather, of rain, river, spring, and sea water, so that iron so protected may be employed for roofing, cisterns, baths, gutters, pipes, window-frames, telegraph wires, for marine, and various other purposes. The inventor proposes to tin the surface of the iron in the usual way, and then to plunge it into a bath of melted lead, or lead and tin, and keep it there until the tin already on the iron combines with the lead of the alloy. His claim is for the coating of iron of any kind, with an alloy of lead and tin, which alloy contains a moderate, but not an exceedingly great, proportion of lead, as compared with that of tin; or with an alloy of lead, tin, antimony, and zinc; or of tin, and one or more of the other three.

**WELDING CAST-STEEL AND IRON.**—A patent has been obtained in this country by M. F. F. Verdié, of Lorette, in France, for certain improvements in welding cast-steel with iron, steel, cast-iron, and other metals. The claim is for welding either of the above metals, by first heating the article, coating it with borax, and afterwards pouring on it cast-steel in a suitable mould, and then subjecting it to the rolling or hammering process.

**RAILWAY SADDLE BRAKES.**—Within the last few months we have observed several patents taken out for the above purpose; how far they may all answer the expectations of the patentees time will prove. Nevertheless, the one patented by Mr. Goble bids fair to succeed in its operation. It consists of a saddle or shoe, about 1 foot in length, hollow on the under side to fit the rails, from which it is suspended an inch or so either before or behind the wheels of the locomotive, tender, or guard's carriages; when the train is required to be checked or stopped, the saddles instantly press on the rails to the degree of friction required; consequently, the more these shoes are forced down on the rails the less grip do the wheels sustain, thus doing away with the wear and tear of the lines. In case of an axle or wheel breaking, the saddle would catch the rails, and thus betray the accident. The invention also prevents carriages from running off the lines, when any such tendency should occur.

**DRAINAGE OF A LOCH BY MEANS OF A SYPHON.**—Culhorn Loch, in the county of Wigton, was drained under the direction of the celebrated marshal, Earl of Stair, more than 100 years ago, by a drain, or cut, some places 36 feet deep. That operation still left about eight acres of water, above 16 feet deep in the centre, and fully 20 acres of marshy ground, which could not be drained without more fall than the whole cut could afford. The marsh had long been considered an eyesore, being immediately in front of Culhorn House, a seat of the Earl of Stair; but the expense of removing the outlet, in some places through quicksand, seemed so difficult and expensive that, although often tried of, the operation was never undertaken. The present Earl of Stair, some time before his accession, was anxious to drain the marsh, and having set his mind to consider various plans which were suggested, his lordship appears to have succeeded by an operation, which, it is believed, is new in the art of draining (at least on so great a scale as in the present case)—viz., by means of a large syphon. The syphon referred to is 389 yards long (exactly half a mile), and is 7 inches in diameter. It has now drawn off 9 feet deep of the water in the loch, which, it is expected, will give a fall to enable the proprietor to drain properly the marsh already referred to, and to reduce the loch to an ornamental pond. The highest part of the syphon is 21 feet above the present surface of the loch, and the longest limb 10 feet under the level of the water, giving about 10 feet of head. The main part of the syphon consists of cast-iron pipes, five-eighths of an inch thick, with spigot and faucet joint, very carefully joined, and made air-tight with lead. The contract expense of the iron pipe laid, when complete, was 7s. 6d. per yard.

**DINER IN A GASOMETER.**—The contractors of the Paisley Gas Works commemorated the completion of the new works on Tuesday evening by entertaining upwards of 100 gentlemen within the gasometer, which was suitably fitted up for the occasion.

**RAILWAY WORKS ON THE CONTINENT.—TO CONTRACTORS, AGENTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.**—PARTIES who can introduce the ADVERTISER to CONTRACTORS or CAPITALISTS, with sufficient means to engage in extensive railway works on the Continent, requiring a large outlay at the commencement, but upon which more than a commensurate profit will accrue upon their completion, may learn particulars on application in writing, with real name and address, to "L. M." care of Mr. Charles Mitchell, general advertising and newspaper press directory office, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

N.B. The capital of the railway will be provided by a company.

**MONEY.—THREE THOUSAND POUNDS WANTED.**—from three to seven years, on the security of valuable colliery plants and mines held under leases for 21 years, 20 of which are unexpired) in South Staffordshire, in full work, and now making good returns. Good personal security may be had in addition. Five per cent. interest, and a bonus of 1 per cent., will be given.—Apply to Messrs. Ryland and Martineau, solicitors, Cherry-street, Birmingham.

**WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF AN IRONWORK.**—producing boiler-plate, angle iron, and best bars, in all about 80 tons per week. He must be a good accountant, and thoroughly master of the subject. To such a person the situation would be made a good one. None other would answer.—Apply to J. P. Pycock, 5, York-buildings, Dale-street, Liverpool.

**WANTED, by a MARRIED MAN, a SITUATION as FURNACE MANAGER,** who has had long experience, and can give references to the principal ironmasters in the iron district, and also to his present employer. Address, Mr. Isbell, Dudley.

**WANTED,—A SITUATION AS TIN DRESSER by a YOUNG MAN,** who fully understands that department of mining, and who will, if required, keep, or assist to keep, the accounts of the mine. Satisfactory references to be given.—Address, "W. E." Post-office, Tavistock.

**WANTED,—A CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE,** cylinder not less than 36 inch diameter, 9 feet stroke, with or without boilers.—Applications, with particulars, may be addressed to "X. X." Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

**CHEADLE (CALAMINE) BRASS.**—This BRASS, of the finest quality (made at the Cheadle Company's Works), may be PURCHASED from Mr. G. Aston, agent, Shropshire Union Wharf, Crescent, Birmingham; Mr. Rutherford, agent, 28, Norfolk-street, Sheffield; or Mr. Chell, at the works, Cheadle.

**TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR SOLD, a valuable TRACT,** containing all the well-known VEINS of ANTHRACITE COAL and IRON MINE of the county of GLAMORGAN.—For further particulars, apply to "D. E. F." Post-office, Neath.

**IRISH PEAT COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of this corporation will be HELD at the office of the company on Monday, the 31st of October inst., at Half-past One for Two o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board, THOS. McQUIGE, Sec.

**LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.**—TESTIMONIAL TO MR. HENRY THOMAS.

The shareholders of the above company are respectfully informed that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY next; and that the DINNER, at which the testimonial is intended to be presented to Mr. Henry Thomas, will TAKE PLACE at the London Tavern on Thursday next, the 3d of November, at Half-past Five for Six o'clock precisely.

Subscriptions received by, and applications for Dinner Tickets to be addressed to, Mr. Joseph Thomas, 33, Finsbury-square.

THOS. McQUIGE, Sec.

**NOTICE.—TREBURGET CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.**—The public are hereby CAUTIONED against PURCHASING any of the SHARES in this company numbered from 501 to 982, and from 1001 to 1518, inclusive; the same having been FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED, consequently will not be recognised by the company.

J. HUNTER, Sec.

**POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, No. 50, Pall Mall, at Twelve o'clock precisely, on Wednesday, the 2d of November, for the transaction of general business; and also as a Special General Meeting, for the purpose of determining the propriety of rescinding the Second of the Rules and Regulations, as recommended at the last general meeting.

ADOLPHUS E. P. GRAVES, Sec. and Purser.

**TEES SIDE MINES.—ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED NEW SHARES** having been CREATED in these mines, PART of such increased number are OFFERED to the public at 30s. per share.—Applications for shares may be made to Mr. J. H. Robinson, hon. secretary, 62, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne, of whom prospectuses and any further information may be had.

**TEES SIDE MINES, NEAR ALSTON, CUMBERLAND.—TO MINERS.**—THE SETTING-DAY, or DAY, on which the different bargains are LET at these mines is on the 20th of each month; on these days the bargains will be PUBLICLY LET, and MINERS wanting employment are invited to ATTEND on such days.

**WEAL SAMSON.—NOTICE.—THE GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING** of this mine is ADJOURNED until WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

W. H. CROSSMAN, Sec.

**ALTNEN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the office, No. 2, New Broad-street, on Friday, the 4th of November, at Two o'clock precisely.

EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

**IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 24th of November next, to receive the Report of the Directors. The chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely. At this meeting the election of one director will take place, in the room of Samuel Hinds, Esq., retired. Proprietors desirous of becoming candidates for the office of director are required, by Clause 39 of the Deed of Settlement, to leave notice of such intention at the office of the association at least 14 days before the election takes place.

G. V. DUVAL, Managing Director.

Winchester House, Old Broad-street, Oct. 20, 1853.

**NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.**—A REPORT will be DELIVERABLE to the shareholders of this association on and after TUESDAY NEXT, the 1st November, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

J. PENNYCOOK BROWN, Sec.

**COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL on the shareholders of ONE POUND per share, payable at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Williams, Jeacon, and Co., on or before the 31st of October next.

It is particularly requested that the certificates of shares, together with the bankers' receipt, be left at the offices of the company, 2, New Broad-street, three clear days, that the payment of the call may be inscribed thereon.

By order of the Directors, EDWARD J. COLE, Sec.

**THE LIQUANE AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.**—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, No. 1, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London, on Thursday, the 3d of November, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to consider the steps necessary to be taken arising from the sudden death of the superintendent, Capt. Thomas Lean; and also on other general business.

By order of the Board, H. FARRANT, Sec.

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Monday, the 31st inst., at Twelve o'clock, to take into consideration (in addition to the ordinary business) the propriety of making an increase in the capital of this company.

GEORGE FREDERICK GOODMAN, Sec.

11, Adam-street, Adelphi, Oct. 17, 1853.

**NOTICE.—TO THE DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**

GENTLEMEN.—In conformity with my letter to the directors, dated the 24th October, I hereby beg leave to give notice, that I shall be in attendance at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, on Monday, the 31st inst., at Ten o'clock in the morning, and shall be prepared, as your agent, to give every information you may require respecting your property, and its management, in California; and, at the same time, place before you my claim for services rendered under your agreement.

I remain, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH DAVIES.

**MINING SHARES FOR SALE.**—The undersigned is enabled to submit SHARES at the following PRICES:—

Bryntail, £4*1*/<sub>2</sub>. New E. Crowd, 200 at 8s. Tremoll Down, 150 at 2*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Norbury, 10s. North Hington, 2*1*/<sub>2</sub>. Tamar Maria, 12*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Trebrell, 6*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Crookhaven, £10*1*/<sub>2</sub>. Pendene Consols, £1*1*/<sub>2</sub>. Tincroft, £5*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Clowance Wood, 7*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Peninsular, 1*1*/<sub>2</sub>. Wheal Kitty, £3*1*/<sub>2</sub>.

Combmarin, 8*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Prince Albert, £2*6*/<sub>2</sub>. West Providence, £4*1*/<sub>2</sub>.

East Bosnor, 5*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Perran Wh. Jane, 17*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Weston, 2*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Great Sheba Consols, £20. Perran Wh. Alfred, 1*1*/<sub>2</sub>. Wh. Harriett, 100 at 10*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Great Wheat Hugo, 9*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Rutton Castle, 8*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Wheal Mandrin, 10*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Langford, 5*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Sourton Consols, 100 at 8*6*/<sub>2</sub>. West Wheal Fanny, 2*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Londale, £5. Stoke Climsland West, 4*6*/<sub>2</sub>. West Holmblush, 2*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Monach, 9*6*/<sub>2</sub>. South Mary Ann, 2*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Worthing, 4*6*/<sub>2</sub>.

Mixon Great Consols, 16*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Trannack Consols, 10*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Wood Golden, £2*1*/<sub>2</sub>.

Monach Ann, 2*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Treleigh Consols, £2*1*/<sub>2</sub>—3*6*/<sub>2</sub>. Wheal Edward, 40 at £2*1*/<sub>2</sub>.

N.B. Low-priced shares in other mines of good promise, subject to only small pecuniary calls, to be had on application; and impartial advice will be given as to their merits when required.

Letters addressed [post paid] to CHARLES GURNEY, mining commission agent, Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, London, will meet prompt attention.

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## FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE FORFEITED SHARES IN THE WOOD MINE.

**M**ESSRS. JAMES WHITE AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Offices of the Company, No. 95, Gracechurch-street, on Monday, the 31st October, 1853, at One for two o'clock precisely, in Lots, pursuant to a resolution of the shareholders, **FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE (4096HRS) PARTS, OR SHARES** (which have been absolutely forfeited), in the **WOOD SILVER-LEAD MINE,**

situate in the parish of Beerferry, in the county of Devon, adjoining the celebrated South Tamar Mine, which is now yielding large profits to the shareholders.

This valuable property is very extensive, and only requires a small outlay of capital to render it an equally profitable undertaking, which may be accomplished at a very early period, as the Eades have been worked upon to some extent, and much tribute-ground laid open, thereby proving the rich quality of the ore. The sum of £2s. 9d. has been paid upon each share.

Particulars may be obtained of Wellington Gregory, Esq., at the offices of the company; or of Messrs. James White and Son, auctioneers and estate agents, 1, Union-court, Cad Broad-street.

## THE WEST WHEAL FANNY TIN MINE, SITUATE NEAR ST. IVES, RECENTLY IN FULL WORKING OPERATION.

**M**MR. MARSH has received instructions, in pursuance of a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting, to **SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, 3d of November, 1853, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, the WEST WHEAL FANNY TIN MINE, situated in the parish of Zennor, about three miles from St. Ives, in the county of Cornwall, with the MACHINERY, MATERIALS, COUNTING-HOUSE, and FURNITURE THEREON.**

This sett is very extensive, nearly half-a-mile square. The rock within the sett is formed of decomposed granite, is intersected by numerous east and west tin lodes, or veins, of the richest quality, and is in the vicinity of the Treviss, Bray, St. Ives Consols, Rosewell Hill, and other mines that have yielded large profits to the shareholders. About £1900 has been expended in exploring this mineral property, and in sinking shafts and driving adits, and during these operations several rich parcels of tin were raised, similar in appearance to the tin raised in Treviss Mine. The Treviss Mine adjoins this sett, immediately on the east, on the veins which pass this ground, where upwards of £100,000 of tin have been raised, and the indications of this mine promise equal success. Held from the Countess Dowager of Sandwich and His Grace the Duke of Cleveland, at 1-18th dues.

May be viewed on application to Mr. Bamfield, solicitor, St. Ives; and particulars, with conditions of sale, obtained at the principal inns at St. Ives, Truro, and Exeter; and at Mr. Marsh's offices, 2, Charlotte-street, Mansion House, London.

## FOREST OF DEAN, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—WELLINGTON COLLIERIES, MOSELEY GREEN NEW ENGINE COLLIERIES, BRUNSWICK COLLIERIES, AND BRUNSWICK NO. 2 COLLIERIES, situated at MOSELEY GREEN, in the parish of West Dean, in the county of Gloucester.

**M**MR. JOSEPH COOKSETT will **SELL, BY AUCTION** (under the direction of the mortgagees) at the Bell Hotel, Southgate-street, in the city of Gloucester, on Tuesday, the 1st day of November next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, subject to conditions then to be produced, either in one lot, or in the following, or in such other lots as may be determined at the time of sale, these **COLLIERIES**, which lie together, and are herein after more particularly described, with the **PIT SHAFTS, STEAM-ENGINES, DWELLING HOUSES, COLLIERIES ERECTIONS, and PLANT** thereto belonging.

Lot 1.—The **WELLINGTON COLLIERIES** and **BRUNSWICK NO. 2 COLLIERIES**, comprising two pit shafts, two steam engines, with pumping and winding, landing, and loading apparatus; smiths' shop, carpenters' shop, store-rooms, hovels, and other appliances, complete and in work; also, the **UNGOTTEN MINES**, including about 30 acres of Starkey, 10 acres of Rocky, 12 acres of Smart-deep, 75 acres of Oakenhill deep, and 110 acres of the Brazzily delph veins of coal. Together with 12 workmen's dwellings and gardens, containing an acre and a half of land, or thereabouts, conveniently situated by the turnpike road, within a short distance from the works. One moiety of the Wellington Colliery is held direct from the Crown; the other moiety is held on lease for a term of 500 years from January 13, 1853. The Crown and lessor's royalties amount to 3d. per ton upon all sales from this colliery. The Brunswick Colliery No. 2 is held direct from the Crown at a royalty of 1d. per ton. The minimum payments amount to £5 per annum. The site of the dwelling-houses and gardens is on lease from the Crown for a term of 31 years, commencing on the 29th Sept. 1846. Ground-rent, 3d. per annum.

Lot 2.—The **MOSELEY GREEN NEW ENGINE COLLIERIES**, comprising about 30 acres of Starkey, 25 acres of Rocky, and 108 acres of the Oakenhill Delph veins of coal, situated adjoining lot 1, and capable, to some extent, of being worked therewith. Part of the mines are now being gotten by means of the plant belonging to the Wellington Colliery. This colliery is held under lease for a term of 21 years, from the 2d June, 1843. Rent, £90 per annum for the first 14 years of the said term, and £100 per annum for the remaining seven years, in addition to the Crown and lessor's royalties, which amount to 3d. per ton.

Lot 3.—**EIGHT DWELLING-HOUSES** and **GARDENS**, adjoining those to be sold in lot 1, and one other dwelling-house and garden, situated near to the Wellington Pits, containing altogether 1½ acre, or thereabouts. The site of these houses and gardens is on lease from the Crown for a term of 31 years, from the 29th Sept. 1846. Ground-rent, 3d. per annum.

Lot 4.—The **BRUNSWICK COLLIERIES**, comprising a pit shaft and ungoton mines, in the following veins—viz.: 7½ acres of Park End high delph coal, 10½ acres of Smith coal, and 24 acres of little delph coal, capable of being worked either by the shaft above mentioned, or by means of the plant belonging to the Wellington Colliery, being closely connected therewith; together with a **DWELLING-HOUSE** and **GARDEN**, smiths' shop, store-room, office, and stable, all contiguous to the colliery, and belonging thereto. This colliery is held under lease for a term of 99 years, from the 19th February, 1848, and the Crown royalty amounts to 2d. and the lessor's to 4d. per ton on all sales. The minimum payment to the Crown is £12 per annum, and to the lessor £104 per annum, being 1d. per ton on 20 tons per day covenanted to be raised.

By means of the **Severn and Wye Railway**, a branch of which comes up to the pits, these collieries are all in direct communication with the River Severn and the South Wales Railway, at Liskeard. The coals find a ready market at Gloucester, Cheltenham, and the West of England.

Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. Arnold and Welsh, solicitors, New-street, Birmingham; Messrs. James and J. E. Poules, solicitors, Monmouth; or from the auctioneer, either at West Bromwich, or at his offices, No. 5, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.—The property may be viewed upon application to Mr. Wm. Trafalgar, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, or at the Wellington Colliery.

## TREMAR MINE, ST. CLEER.

**M**ESSRS. WM. DONY AND PETER HAMBLY WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at TREMAR MINE, in the parish of St. Cleer, on Tuesday, the 5th November, 1853, the whole of the **VALUABLE MACHINERY** and **MATERIALS**, comprising a 40-inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING-ENGINE, 9 feet stroke, boiler 11 tons, connecting-rod, &c., in first-rate condition, having been erected within the last two years.

9 fms. 13-inch pumps, working-barrel, door-piece, windpump, 22 fms. 9-in. pump, working-barrel, two windpumps, doorpieces, 15 fms. 7-in. pumps, working-barrel, 12-in. piece and bottom, 6-in. plunger-pole, &c., 11 fms. 11-in. main-rods, strapping-plates, 69 fms. 2½-in. capstan-chain, crabb winch. Shears and pulleys. 2 horse-whims. 2 fat whip-ropes, about 80 fms. each. 89 fms. 1½-in. flat rods.

The auctioneers beg to call the attention of mine agents and others to the above materials, the whole being nearly new, and of the very best description.

For viewing, apply on the mine; and any further particulars may be obtained of the respective auctioneers, Liskeard.

Refreshments at Eleven, and the Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

Parties having any demand on the mine are requested to send their claims immediately to the purser, Mr. Richard Clegg, Liskeard.—Dated Liskeard, Oct. 25, 1853.

## RUABON, DENBIGHSHIRE.

**M**MR. R. W. JOHNSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel, in Ruabon, on Monday, the 11th November, 1853, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely (in the several Lots, and subject to the conditions to be declared at the time of sale), **VALUABLE FARMS, MESSAGES, MINES, and BUILDING SITES.**

Lots 1 to 18.—All those **Pieces or PARCELS OF LAND** marked out as building sites, with the several cottages thereon, the land being in the occupation of Jonathan Jones, and the cottages in the several occupations of Susan Davies and Edward Jones, situate at Rhosllanerchrugog, in the parish of Ruabon, and near to Watkin Rees's collieries. These pieces have been divided into 18 Lots for the convenience of purchasers, each comprising from 5 to 12 rods of land, of 64 square yards to the rod, and will be intersected by accommodation roads.

Lot 19.—**TWO MESSAGES and GARDENS, and THREE CROFTS**, containing 3 acres or thereabouts. Tenant, Mrs. Sarah Griffiths.

Lot 20.—**CAPITAL MEADOW**, containing 1½ acre. Tenant, Jonathan Jones.

Lot 21.—**TWO COTTAGES and GARDENS**. Tenants, D. Davies and D. Salbury.

Lot 22.—**COTTAGE and GARDEN**. Tenant, William Hughes.

Lot 23.—**TWO CAPITAL MEADOWS**, containing 4½ acres. Tenant, Rd. Pritchard.

(The last-mentioned five lots nearly adjoin the first 18 lots. The mines and minerals within the whole of the above-mentioned lots are reserved, and will be sold as part of Lot 28.)

Lot 24.—**EXCELLENT FARM-HOUSE** and **BUILDINGS**, called **RHOS LODGE**, with the capital land belonging, containing 19½, 20, 18½, in the occupation of Mr. Edward Roberts, with the very valuable mines of coal and ironstone thereunder. This lot is situated near to Rhosllanerchrugog Hall, and possesses a right of sheep-walk.

Lot 25.—**FOUR CAPITAL MEADOWS**, containing 6, 8, 9, 15½, near Pant-y-garn. Tenant, Mr. William Pugh.

Lot 26.—**FIELD** adjoining, containing 3, 2, 23, called **CAE BYCHAN**. Tenant, Mr. William Pugh.

Lot 27.—**DESIRABLE FARM**, with well-built **HOUSE** and **BUILDINGS**, and the **FARM LANDS** thereto belonging, containing 21, 4, 9, 21½, with the minerals thereto, and a right of sheep-walk, called **PANT-Y-GARN**. Tenant, Mr. William Pugh. It is believed that these are valuable veins of lead ore under this lot.

Lot 28.—**PIECE OF LAND**, being the site of a colliery, lately worked by Messrs. Phillips and Dodd, and called the Rhos Colliery, next adjoining the first 18 lots; together with the coal pit thereon, and the mines and minerals thereunder, and under the first 23 lots.

Printed particulars, with lithographed plan, and further information, may be obtained upon application to the auctioneer; and at the offices of Messrs. James and Owen, solicitors, Wrexham.

**T**O BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the SCORE LEAD MINE, with all the MATERIALS, &c., belonging thereto, and which is held under lease for 21 years, only two years of which is expired. The above is given notice to mining capitalists, the mine having raised considerable quantities of ore at different times, at a shallow depth, and is situated in the productive mining district of Flintshire, near the mines of Talgarth and Beddwyddan, which have been worked to considerable profits for a long period.—Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. John B. Lightoller, Millar, Holywell, Flintshire.—Oct. 25, 1853.

## TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING STEAM-ENGINES. STOURBRIDGE, WORCESTERSHIRE.

Two POWERFUL STEAM-ENGINES (by Messrs. Maudslay and Field) **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the RAILWAY STATION, STOURBRIDGE, on Friday, the 5th of November, 1853, at Twelve o'clock, in One Lot, **TWO MARINE STEAM-ENGINES** (by the above eminent makers), of 60-horse power each, diameter of cylinder 43 in., length of stroke 48 in. They are now lying at the Railway Station, as above, where they may be viewed until the sale.—Conditions of sale to be had of R. Price, Esq., solicitor, Stourbridge; and at the auctioneers' offices, No. 21, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, London.

## SHARES IN WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS, IN THE PARISH OF TERRAFABLOE, CORNWALL.

**M**R. C. WHARTON is directed by the Committee, pursuant to the rules of the company, to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Tuesday, the 8th of November, at Twelve o'clock, **ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE FORFEITED SHARES** in the **WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS**, situated in the rich silver-lead mining district of Perranzabuloe, Cornwall, upon which £3 10s. per share has been paid. To be sold free of all calls to the present time. Particulars may be had at the Mart; or of Edw. King, Esq., 27, Austin Friars, and of Mr. C. Wharton, 35, Threadneedle-street.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF MACHINERY. RADFORD COAL WORKS, PAULTON, SOMERSET.

TO COAL PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, FOUNDRYMEN, AND OTHERS.

**M**R. BLINMAN begs respectfully to notify, that he is honoured with instructions from the proprietors to **SELL, BY AUCTION**, without any reservation, on Tuesday, the 15th day of November, 1853 (and following day, if required), commencing punctually at Eleven o'clock in the morning, all the extensive and truly valuable **MACHINERY** and **PLANT** lately used in working the **RADFORD COAL WORKS**; also, the **HORSES**, **CARTS**, **TIMBER**, and an extensive assortment of **SUNDAY EFFECTS**:

Comprising a valuable, powerful, and nearly new double-acting steam-engine, for winding, 31-in. cylinder, with suitable air-pump, condenser, and two boilers attached to the same, the whole being complete. This engine was erected at a great expense, and is considered by eminent engineers to be the best and most efficient worker in the neighbourhood. One powerful engine for pumping, with cylinder 10 ft. long, 11-in. diameter, capital boiler, and all the other necessaries thereto belonging; 70 fms. of 7 and 8-in. lifting pumps; various rods, with iron straps, caps-heads, bolts, &c.; cast-iron; 2 flat-grooved wheels, with guides, shear-blades, strake, &c.; 200 fms. of 6-in. flat rope, 58 fms. 24-in. round rope, 329 fms. 1½-in. ditto, 40 fms. 1-in., and 50 fms. 1-in. new ditto; iron hedges; one 18-in. cylinder, with piston and top complete; two powerful lifting cranes and chains, iron screen, blocks, three pumping-engines, 10 iron and 6 wood tram-waggons, 21-ft. diameter horse-drum, weighing engine (by Cockey), a large quantity of tram-plates, wrought-iron, cast troughs, screw-jack, 10 fms. of new tools for boring; quantity of old metal, &c.; a general assortment of smiths and carpenters' tools; stock of timber in the round; also, oak, elm and ash planks and boards; one 4½-in. and one narrow-wheel cart, two powerful cart-horses, breech and trace harness, with a multiplicity of lots too numerous for advertisement.

Descriptive particulars in catalogues are in course of preparation, and may be obtained one week prior to the sale, at the works, where a person will show the property; or at the auctioneers' offices, Temple Cloud.

Raford is situated about eight miles from Bath, 13 from Bristol, and adjoins the Somersetshire coal-field.—Dated Temple Cloud, near Bristol, Oct. 3, 1853.

## VALUABLE COAL AND MINERAL FIELD.

Adjoining GLASGOW, in the centre of its manufactures and public works, within a quarter of a mile of the River Clyde, at Rutherglen Bridge, and a mile and a half from the Broomielaw, or Harbour of Glasgow.

**T**O BE SOLD, by PUBLIC ROUP, within the Royal Exchange, Sale Rooms, Queen-street, Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 11th day of December next, at Two o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private bargain, the **RESERVED COAL and MINERALS** in from 35 to 40 imperialers of the **LANDS of BRIDGETON**, bounded on the north and north-east by the turnpike road from Glasgow to Dalmarnock Bridge; on the east by the property of the Glasgow and Suburban Gas Company, and the lands belonging to Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co., so far as the said lands belong to Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co., so far as the coal and minerals in the same are not reserved; and on the west by the turnpike road leading from Glasgow to Rutherglen, including a portion of ground adjoining the field above described, and lying on the west side of said road leading from Glasgow to Rutherglen. Along with the coal and minerals, there will be sold about two acres of ground, in the centre of the coal-field, and affording ample space for sinking pits and bing, and with access to markets on all sides.

The coal in the above lands, and known and worked in the lands to the east, south and north of the same, consists of the Upper, Ell, Main, Hump, and Spilt seams, averaging about 18 feet thickness in all.

The existence of valuable seams of coal has been proved, by boring in the Green and Public Park of Glasgow, immediately to the west of Bridgeton Coal-field, as appears from reports submitted to the Corporation from time to time, and printed for circulation among the Members of Council. Various other seams of coal exist below these above given, and ironstone, including the blackband, has been worked in the adjacent coal-fields.

The coal in question can be sent to every part of Glasgow and its manufactures, and has access to its harbour and river, free of all tolls, the distances of transport varying from a few hundred yards to a couple of miles; and there is a ready market for the ironstone.

Difficulties, consequent on the nature of the stratum above the Bridgeton coal, have hitherto prevented attempts to work the same. By modern improvements in mining, these difficulties are now entirely overcome; and a great number of coal-fields, both in England and Scotland, in which these obstacles existed to a much greater extent than at Bridgeton, are now in extensive and profitable operation.

A great portion of the land in which the coal and minerals above described are situated, is either unbuilt upon or occupied by streets or buildings of little value. From the nature of the stratum, there is little or no danger of surface damage in working the coal now advertised. The amount of the risk may be estimated from the fact that the coal in land bounding that now advertised, and on which crevices of great value were placed, was lately sold (the price being fixed by arbitration) to the proprietors of the soil for £500 per acre. The coal so sold was situated, as regards markets, in a situation much inferior to that now offered for sale, and was subjected to turnpike tolls on its way to market.

The proprietors of the coal and minerals above described, though preferring a sale, do not object to let the same to a monied and enterprising tenant, on conditions which will be stated to applicants for a lease.

Lithographed plans of the coal-field and lands, showing their situation as regards Glasgow, its manufactures, harbour, &c., &c., may be had, together with all necessary information, by application to Messrs. C. D. Donald and Sons, writers, Glasgow, in whose hands are the title deeds; Messrs. Grahame, Weems, and Grahame, parliamentary solicitors, Great George-street, Westminster; or to Thomas Grahame, Esq., Hatton Hall, Wellington, Northamptonshire.—Glasgow, October, 1853.

PAIR of most magnificent HIGH-PRESSURE COLUMN ENGINES (coupled), of 16-horse power each, with their TWO BOILERS, and valuable MILL, GEARING, &c., &c., a pair of truly valuable and highly-finished COLUMN ENGINES (coupled), of 16-horse power each, bore of cylinders 16 in., stroke 2 ft. 6 in.; two HIGH-PRESSURE BOILERS, 20-horse power each, on the Cornish principle, to fire inside and fire through, with steam domes in each; and all the MOUNTINGS, DOOR BARS, and FIRE BRICKS; all the valuable MILL, GEARING and SHAFTING; large WROUGHT-IRON CISTERNS, holding upwards of 2000 gallons; the ASH-ASH STONE BED FRAMING, the ENGINE FOUNDATION, and other valuable effects.

N. B.—The engines, boilers, and mill gearing, are warranted the genuine manufacture of Messrs. William Fairbairn and Sons, have been but little used, and are almost equal to new.—Further particulars in future advertisements, and catalogues, which may be had, with every information, at the offices of the auctioneer, 24, Princes-street, Manchester.

A 30-inch CYLINDER STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE. NANSEGOLEAN MINE, CROWAN, CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent 30-inch cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. by 8 ft. stroke (manufactured within the last two years by Messrs. Sandy, Vivian, and Co., Hayle Copperhouse), with one boiler, about 9 tons, cistern, and all wood work of engine-house and boiler-house, &c.

For a view of the same, apply to Capt. John Reynolds, Nansegoan Mine, Crowan; and for further particulars, and to treat for the same, application must be made to Capt. Nicholas Vivian, Camborne; or to Mr. Henry V. Newton, auctioneer and licensed emigration agent, Camborne.—Camborne, Cornwall, Oct. 20, 1853.

## VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, WITH THE ENGINES, MATERIALS, &amp;c., THEREON, FOR SALE.

**E**AST WHEAL CROFTY.—TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, all that part of the mine called or known by the name of EAST WHEAL CROFTY, in the parish of ILLOGON, lying to the north of the road leading from Pool to Tuckingmill, with the ENGINES, STAMPING AND CRUSHING MACHINES, and the WHOLE of

## WHEAL PROSPER TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

PETER TAVY, TAVISTOCK.

Divided into 64 shares, £5 per share to be paid on allotment.

To be conducted on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. JOHN SIMS, Silmeford Offices, Tavistock.

Mr. CHOWEN, Jun., Dipperton, near Tavistock.

Mr. WM. CURNOW, Sandhill House, Tavistock.

Mr. WM. MILLER, 10, Gray's Inn-place, London.

BANKERS—Devon &amp; Cornwall, Tavistock; Messrs. Barclay and Co., London.

SECRETARY—Mr. Wm. Miller, 10, Gray's Inn-place, London.

The object of the present enterprise, is to develop the mineral wealth in tin and copper in the mining sett known as "Wheal Prosper," which has lately been purchased by the present proprietors, and a new lease obtained of the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years, at 13½d. dues.

This important property is situated about 1½ mile to the east of the celebrated Wheal Friendship, the gross returns of which considerably exceed £1,250,000 sterling; which loses pass through the whole length of Wheal Prosper sett. It is of vast extent, comprising within its limits an area of six square miles, and in a geological point of view is unexceptionable, the granite and killas forming a junction at about the centre of the sett.

The natural advantages of the sett for the development of its latent resources are such as to demand especial attention, having a never-failing stream of water applicable for all the purposes of pumping, hauling, crushing, &amp;c., and containing, moreover, an inexhaustible supply of peat, the use of coal will be altogether superseded, a circumstance of the first importance should the steam-engine be required. It is distant about four miles from the Tavistock Canal, so that there will be an unusually cheap transit of the ores to the place of shipment, and the short back carriage of materials to the mine will form but a trifling item in the general expenditure.

There are several very promising lodes in the sett, two of which have been sufficiently worked on and tested to justify the strikingly concurrent testimony and decided opinions offered in the accompanying reports.

It is undoubtedly an important fact, that these lodes, although as yet only explored to the comparatively shallow depth of 15 fms. below the surface, have yielded upwards of £1000 worth of exceedingly rich tin ore, and in the bottom of the adit, on the north lode, is an excellent shoot of tin going down, worth at the present standard at least £85 per ton.

The proprietors of the above mine being impressed with the value of the property, from the combined reasons of locality, and the flattering appearance which the lodes present where opened on, have no hesitation in introducing it to the notice of the public, their sole object by so doing being to effect a complete trial of the lodes: with this view they have divided the concern into 64 shares, a portion of which are offered to respectable parties at £5 per share, to be paid on allotment.

The character of the district is such as to warrant the expectation of shallow discoveries, which it is presumed a comparative small outlay will effect. Large returns of tin can be made immediately the necessary machinery is erected, and that a vast metalliferous deposit exists somewhere near the junction of the strata appears morally certain.

It will be best shown, however, in the following authentic reports, that the undertaking is not only one of an unusually tempting character, and indeed a decidedly safe one, but also that it will in all probability result in a permanently profitable investment.

Application for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. Wm. Miller, at the before-named address, to Croker Brothers, Plymouth; Capt. John Sims, Silmeford Offices, Calstock; Mr. Chown, Jun., Dipperton, near Tavistock; or to Mr. Thos. Mitchell, Peter Tavy, Tavistock.

Wheal Prosper, Dartmoor, April 7.—Sir: In answer to your letter of the 6th inst., I beg to say, that I have worked in Wheal Prosper, which is situated in the parishes of Lidford, Peter Tavy, and Tavistock. The sett is vast extent, comprising an area of six square miles. The north and eastern parts of the sett are on the granite. The west and southern parts on the killas stratum, of a beautiful white soft nature; the junction is about the middle part of the sett. Through this mine there are several lodes passing, which vary from 20' to 30' north of west and south of east. The lodes chiefly wrought on are in the granite, termed the north and south lodes, but there are several lodes both north and south of these lodes which have not been explored to any extent. The greater part of the operations were confined to the north lode at the last time that this mine was worked, the ground being at taken away as deep as the adit level, which is extended from the river upwards of 80 fms. west, and at a depth of 15 fms. in the present end. A wind has been sunk below the adit level 8 feet, in which was a lode 1½ ft. wide, producing some splendid stones of tin, the underlie of the lode being about one in six south, with beautifully defined walls, altogether a very promising lode, and I have no doubt that if the company at that time had persevered a little longer they would have realized a good profit by this time. The south lode is about 160 fms. from the north lode. A level has been driven from 12 to 15 fms. west of the river, the lode varying from 2 to 4 feet wide, composed of sand and gravel, spotted with tin. The lode has a beautiful appearance altogether, with a bearing of 60° west of magnetic north, and will most decidedly lay open trials in the course of 20 fms. driving further west. The ancients explored on the surface of this lode to some extent, and very probably would have done much more could they at that time have got the water to bear on their workings, without which they would never do anything. The level is about 5 fms. from the surface, and will give upwards of 40 fms. of back in the course of 160 fms. driving: between this and the north lode a counter lode passes, and forms a junction with the north lode, at about 150 fms. west of the present working, where you may expect some very good results. The price last given for driving the end of the north lode was £5 15s., that given for the driving on the south lode was £1 per fm., for sinking the wind £5 10s. per fathom. The River Walkham passes through the entire length of the sett, from which you can have an ample supply for all mining purposes. There is a very good road leading from the mine to Peter Tavy. The last parcel of the brought upwards of £91 per ton about four years ago, which is upwards of 75 per cent. for block tin. In conclusion, I beg to say, my opinion is that you have an extensive sett, not exceeded by any other in the county of Devon for its mineral wealth, and I hope you will do me the favour to grant me as many shares in the undertaking as you possibly can.

THOMAS ANGOVE, Agent of Birch Tor and Vitifer Mines.

Peter Tavy, April 7, 1853.—Sir: Agreeably to request, I herewith give you my report of Wheal Prosper Tin Mine. Wheal Prosper is situated about two miles to the east of the Great Wheal Friendship Mine; the sett is very extensive, being three miles long, by two miles wide, and contains every lode in the Wheal Friendship district. The operations hitherto have been of the most limited character, and confined to east and west lodes, known as the north and south lode, about 200 fms. apart from each other; the ancients made immense excavations on the backs of these lodes, and evidently returned a quantity of tin; some years ago, near £1000 worth of tin was returned from the back of the north lode. About five years ago, a company composed mostly of miners and small farmers, commenced operations, by bringing up an adit on the course of each of these lodes; in driving the adit on the north lode, several good shott of tin were cut, but the ancients had gone down so deep, that in rising a few feet they hoisted to the old men's workings. The lode in the bottom of the adit is about 2 ft. wide, and carries a lead of tin of the richest quality; in the adit end is about 15 fathoms from surface and at about the centre of the old men's workings; the adit ends about 5 fathoms from surface, and if prosecuted some distance would give a back of 10 fms.: these lodes (with the exception of a sink about 6 feet deep) have not been seen below adit. I consider the Wheal Prosper tin to be a most valuable property; there is a good road to the mine, and the River Walkham running through the adit affords ample power for all machinery required. At the present standard, Wheal Prosper tin is worth at least £85 per ton. In conclusion, I beg to state that I have every confidence in the adventure, and believe that the outlay of a few hundred pounds would place Wheal Prosper among the list of first-rate tin mines, and as a proof thereof, I will take as many shares as I can legitimately carry on.

THOMAS MITCHELL, Mine Agent, Peter Tavy.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been informed that you were about to work the mine called Wheal Prosper, on the Moor, I beg to say that as a miner, I have worked on Dartmoor for the last 20 years, and in several mines. I worked at Birch Tor when that mine was in its riches, and since that I have had the pleasure to work in Vitifer Mine, which is now likely to be a very good one, but in mine did I ever see anything that would induce me to prosecute more than Wheal Prosper. There are several lodes passing through this sett; two have been worked on a small extent, the others have been left untried; but if there were no other lodes but these two, the appearance of them is enough, in my opinion, to warrant at no distant period, a first-rate mine.

FRANCIS HAWKE, Kitter, Post Bridge.

To the adventurers of Wheal Prosper Mine.

WHEAL EDWARD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

Sir.—We practical mine agents do not aspire to the erudition of the vaunted "Large Shareholder in Wheal Arthur and Wheal Edward." He and his esteemed friend, Mr. William Watson, will neither of them, in our opinion, be classed with such good grammarians as Mr. Murray and the late Mr. S. Drew, of St. Austell. Mr. Watson, who has prevented the lamentable error, ought to have removed the pins from where he was left untried; but if there were no other lodes but these two, the appearance of them is enough, in my opinion, to warrant at no distant period, a first-rate mine.

J. CARPENTER: Oct. 24.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckernill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the world. Messrs. BRUNTON &amp; CO. are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

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S A V E F U E L, S U B D U E SMOKE. West-street Brewery, Brighton, Oct. 17, 1853.

DEAR SIR,—We herewith enclose you a check for the amount of royalty agreed for your patent applied to our brewing copper; and, at the same time, express our complete satisfaction at the result produced, both as to the saving in fuel, and the consumption of smoke; and remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

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Mr. Lee Stevens, 60, King William-street, City, London.

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Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.	£	£	£	£
51200 Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£2 16s	£28	37 1/2	20	£3 11 0	£0 16 0—Sept., 1853.	5000 Garffon (lead), Flint	5	5	5
2000 Anglo-Celtic Coal Company	4	4 1/2	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.	245 Garrow (copper), Wales	5	5	5
624 Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	12 0 0	0 5 0—Aug., 1853.	2500 Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ives	5	5	5
5000 Bell Holes, Worthen, Salop	11 1/2—16 1/2	2	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.	2500 Gorn (lead), Llandaff	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
42000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	—	—	—	8 1 0	0 9 0—Aug., 1853.	243 Grampier & St. Asbury (copper)	97 1/2	20	21 22
5000 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5 1/2	—	—	0 3 0	0 2 8—July, 1853.	3000 Great Bear (tin), St. Austell	21	21	21
124 Boswedden and Wheal Castle	2 1/2	—	—	—	5 0 0	0 5 0—May, 1853.	6750 Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	—	—
20000 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 1/2	400	—	—	262 13 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1853.	3000 Great Coward, Merioneth	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1000 Bryant, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	3 1/2	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0—June, 1851.	6000 Great Crimis (copper)	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
5000 Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7 1/2—17 1/2	2	—	—	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.	9100 G. Tregenna Consols, Alt. Cernunn.	1	1	1
1000 Cara Bere (copper, tin), Illogan	12	80	—	—	223 10 0	0 2 0—Sept., 1853.	10000 Great Tredegar, Warrigan	3	3	3
256 Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7 1/2	37 1/2	34 36	—	—	—	1224 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	27	27	27 40
2510 Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	20	140	—	—	40 0 0	0 3 0—Oct., 1853.	512 Great Wheal Badlern (tin)	2 1/2	—	—
123 Cymwystith (lead), Cardiganshire	15 1/2—18 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	20000 Gr. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024 Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	60	100	—	—	25 0 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
20000 Dhuvaro (copper), Ireland	1	330	—	—	349 0 0	0 8 0—Sept., 1853.	512 Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9 1/2	3	3
672 Ding-Dong (tin), Galway	5	1 1/2	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 4—May, 1853.	8192 Hawkmoor (th & cop.), Calstock	1 1/2	6	6
179 Dolgoch (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	97 1/2	95	—	55 0 0	—	1500 Hennock (silver-lead), Hennox	27 1/2	11	11
2300 Drake Wall (tin, copper), Calstock	11 1/2	98	—	—	867 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1853.	6000 Hindston Down Cons. (copper)	3 1/2	—	—
3000 East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	105	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 6—April, 1853.	3000 Great Bear (tin), St. Austell	21	21	21
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	135	—	—	4 0 0	0 2 0—July, 1853.	6750 Great Bryn Consols (cop., tin)	1 1/2	—	—
94 East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	67 1/2	—	—	233 0 0	—	1024 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	27	27	27 40
128 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	100	—	—	840 0 0	—	512 Great Wheal Badlern (tin)	2 1/2	—	—
12000 Erwon Mining Company, Derbyshire	3 1/2	15	—	—	2245 0 0	0 10 0—March, 1852.	20000 Gr. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Trewthwardreath	40	30	—	—	1 3 4	0 10 0—Aug., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
3715 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1 1/2	3 1/2	31 1/2	—	399 13 0	0 1 10 0—Aug., 1850.	512 Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9 1/2	3	3
2000 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1 1/2	5	—	—	1 0 8	0 3 0—June, 1853.	8192 Hawkmoor (th & cop.), Calstock	1 1/2	6	6
2121 Gomenau (copper), St. Cleer	12 1/2	12	—	—	22 0 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1850.	6000 Hindston Down Cons. (copper)	3 1/2	—	—
98 Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	600	200	—	—	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.	3000 Great Tredegar, Warrigan	3	3	3
50000 Great Onslow Consols, Carmarford	1 1/2	—	—	—	333 6 8	—	1224 Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	27	27	27 40
13750 Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3 1/2	1	—	—	0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.	50000 Great Tredegar, Warrigan	3	3	3
119 Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	135	—	—	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1021 Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	10	1 17 6	0 10 0—Sept., 1853.	512 Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9 1/2	3	3
1000 Holmibus (lead, copper), Callington	25	14	—	—	25 0 0	—	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
76 Hollyforty (copper), near Tipperary	11	7	—	—	3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.	512 Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9 1/2	3	3
128 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	35 1/2—60	12	—	—	380 0 0	0 5 0—March, 1851.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
20000 Kenmare and West of Ireland	1	1 1/2	—	—	0 1 6	0 1 6—Sept., 1853.	512 Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9 1/2	3	3
788 Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4	—	—	1 10 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
20000 Lackamore (copper)	1	1 1/2	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
20 Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1300	—	—	—	—	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
5000 Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	37 1/2	88	1 1/2	2 1/2	0 2 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.	512 Hawke's Point, Uny Lelant	9 1/2	3	3
100 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	150	—	—	0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
400 Liburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	15 1/2	225	—	—	161 10 0	0 5 0—May, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
5000 Marke Valley (copper), Cardon	41 10 1/2	5	—	—	0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
5000 Merlin (lead), Flint	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
5000 Milwyr (lead), Flint	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct., 1851.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
15000 Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanfyllin	1	1 1/2	—	—	1 11 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
470 Newtonards' Mini'-Min' Company, Co. Down	50	66	—	—	27 0 0	0 2 0—July, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	240	—	—	288 0 0	0 7 0—June, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
140 North Poulkær (copper), Camborne	10 1/2	152 1/2	—	—	249 10 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
6900 Nor' Wheal Bassett (copper, tin), Illogan	10 1/2	80	—	—	2 6 0	0 5 0—July, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
6100 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	nil	10 1/2	—	—	23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	—	2 1/2	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1150 Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21 1/2	40	—	—	240 0 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
200 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	30	750	—	—	2 6 0	0 2 0—July, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	13	—	—	4 5 0	0 1 0—Dec., 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
360 Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	29 1/2	35	—	—	20 4 6	0 5 0—May, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1948 Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	2 1/2	80	—	—	0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
5200 Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	0 2 2	0 2 2—July, 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
236 South Cadron (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	232 1/2	235 245	—	284 0 0	0 10 0—Sept., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beefsides	11 1/2—68 1/2	6 1/2	6 6 1/2	—	1 0 0	0 5 0—June, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
236 South Tolpus (copper), Illogan	16	140	130	—	69 0 0	0 4 0—May, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
245 South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	15	220	—	—	22 5 0	0 2 0—Sept., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1024 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	15	13	—	—	4 5 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1024 St. Abyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125	—	—	880 0 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
10000 Stray Park and Camborne Yeav (copper)	10 1/2	10 1/2	—	—	—	—	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
10000 Tamar (tin, copper)	25	100	—	—	3 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
10000 Tamar (tin, copper)	25	100	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
10000 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	93	145	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	200	—	—	135 0 0	0 5 0—March, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
256 Wellington (copper), Liskeard	20	205	—	—	31 12 0	0 3 0—July, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1024 West Cadron (copper), Liskeard	3 1/2	43 1/2	40	—	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1851.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
256 West Cadron (copper), Liskeard	3 1/2	43 1/2	40	—	0 10 0	0 10 0—May, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10 1/2	105 11 1/2	105 11 1/2	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
42000 West Redruth (lead), Redruth	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1024 West Redruth (lead), Redruth	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept., 1853.	125 Gustavus Miner, Camborne	5 1/2	11 1/2	3
1024 West Redruth (lead), Redruth	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	0 1 0	0 1				

\* Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, mining information of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.